

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 23, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 835

Stanley Rackham
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In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

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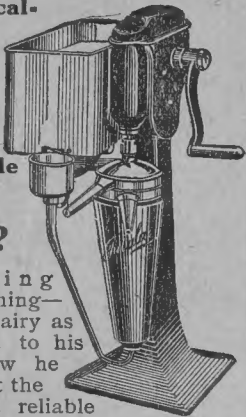
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES :

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Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only

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¶ Some of the things that make it the best, and what you want:—

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AN EASY, ACCURATE AND
QUICK METHOD OF KEEP-
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PRICE 25 CENTS

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SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. Cory.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
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SHIP Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

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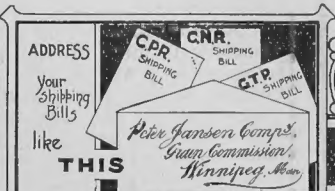
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When shipping your grain this season Remember the Farmer's Company. Don't sell your grain on street. Ship it and get the highest price going. We have formed a Claims Department in our office and all claims for shortage, lumber for grain doors, damage to grain in transit, etc., are carefully looked after. Write for any information you may want and ship your grain to—

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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Grain Commission

**Wheat
Oats
Barley
Flax**

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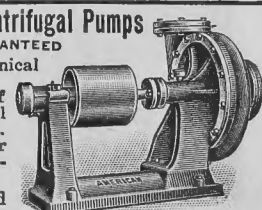
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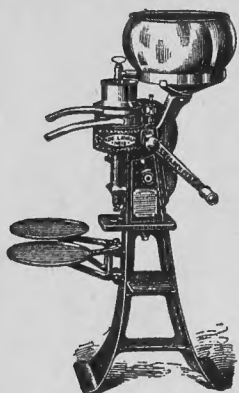
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Beautiful in Design Perfect in Construction
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The New centre balanced bowl, with its separate spindle, is a triumph in separator construction, and the whole machine, from patented seamless "Anti-Splash" supply can, to the base, is a lesson in mechanical beauty, simplicity and convenience. It operates as smoothly and noiselessly as a watch and only one tool—a screw driver—is required to set the machine or entirely remove its parts.

Ask for new 1908 catalog—it's as interesting and superior as the machine itself.

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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When a farmer sees his way to build a barn, or acquire additional acreage that will greatly increase the value of his property—does he consider the money spent an irksome expenditure?

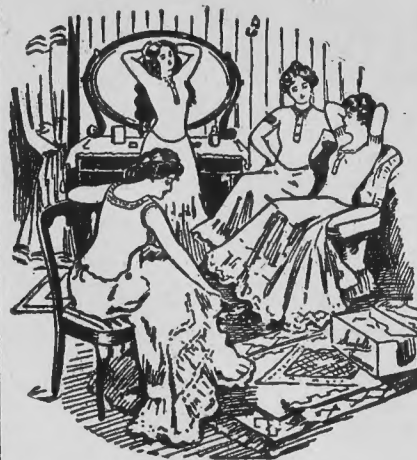
Or, if by purchasing a threshing plant he can add materially to his income—does he grudge the initial cost? On the contrary—he considers the money well invested.

Then why not take a similar view of LIFE INSURANCE? If by expending a few dollars yearly the investor can increase the value of his personal estate to an extent impossible in any other way—why should he begrudge the small initial cost?

The Great-West Life Assurance Company issues a contract under which the insured not only creates an immediate estate for the benefit of dependents in the event of death—but assures himself a good investment if he lives for a given period. Premiums are low and payments may be arranged to suit the convenience of the applicant. Full details on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG



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It holds its shape with
unwrinkled grace—and
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Stanfield's Underwear
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At all dealer's. 146

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But,—how many farmers could get along without them to-day?

The same applies to telephones in rural districts. Until you actually have a telephone in your house, you can't realize how absolutely indispensable it is.

Where formerly a farmer had to deliver messages or errands in person, he is now enabled to communicate these over the telephone.

Instead of losing valuable time going on errands he explains what he wants over the telephone and sends his boy along.

Have you a telephone in your house, one that you can depend upon to deliver your messages properly?

If you haven't, write us and learn how cheaply and easily a telephone service can be placed in your home.

Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

No. 302

Use address nearest you.

GOSSIP

FARMING IN JAPAN

Slowly, so that it was easy to observe small details, even down to the coarse fibers in the farmers' garments, I traveled through 120 miles of cultivated land in Japan, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian. No greater contrast could be imagined than that between our billowing fields of waving corn and these flat, mathematically diagrammatic little plots.

With few exceptions, the whole of the land under grain of any kind is absolutely flat. If it is not so by nature the Japanese farmer levels and banks it up till it is horizontal. In the narrow valleys there are elaborate series of terraces running up the slope of the hills till the fields become so small as to accommodate but a double row of plants. The more typical grain country, however, lies in broader valleys or along the coast, where there are many wide plains which were once beneath the water. If one looks down on these from a slight elevation they appear like some elaborately designed mathematical figure, or as though a cloth had been spread over the earth with mosaic patterns in gold and green. Each little field is as nearly rectangular as circumstances will allow; many of them therefore, are perfect rectangles, for where the plain is broad it is easy to fit into it small fields of twenty or thirty feet in length. Many of the plots are even less than this; some barley fields are only six feet by a dozen or so, and the nursery patches for young rice still smaller.

The pattern of this mosaic is vividly marked out by the coloring of the various crops. To-day the barley is ripe and stands golden in the sunshine. The rice fields, however, are only bare expanses of mud or water, for the rice is not yet planted out, but is growing in small, oblong fields by itself, which shows a vivid emerald green growth of little plants only three or four inches high. At the end of May some of these farmers are beginning to reap their ripe barley and wheat, and when this is finished they will be free to plant out what is to them the much more important crop, the rice. Reaping and planting of grain together! One may see it in the same acre, as I did to-day, when a man was cutting his barley, while his wife, with handfuls of young rice, was setting them into the soft slush of the neighboring field. There is no broadcast sowing of grain here; each seed grain has an individuality and is separately tended. The barley is planted in rows, perhaps three or six feet long, and each row is a foot or eighteen inches from the next, so that a worker can pass between the rows to tend and weed and finally to reap each individual plant. In many cases each row grows on a little semi-circular ridge four or five feet horizontally and about a foot high, so that the barley is well drained, though the next little field may lie under several inches of water.

In the whole district I traversed there was only one of the ripe fields "laid" by the wind, and that was one of the larger—nearly thirty feet across. It is not to be inferred from this that the Japanese farmers do not have to contend with heavy winds and pitiless, beating rains. Japan is a particularly windy country and this year has been a bad season, for even in April there was heavy snow—snow so thick that it entirely disorganized the telegraphic and railway communications for a few days. The wheat and barley are all sown in the autumn, so that they get the benefit of the winter sunshine, which is clear and brilliant and very hot. This of course is the chief cause of the early ripening of the grain, for from the time it is sown till the time it is reaped it never has a spell of dull weather that lasts more than a few days. The rainy season comes in the middle of June, by which time it is all harvested.

* * *

The success of the Gourlay piano is without a parallel in the history of Canadian pinao-building. This success is due alone to its wonderful tone-charm and absolute reliability. True merit is bound to win.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

September 23, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 835

EDITORIAL

The Iron is Hot

The trade in commercial cattle during the past two years at least has been steady with a healthy undertone. The supplies of cattle the world over are lower, and the price of cattle foods higher than at any time in recent history. Every indication points to higher values for meat, and it looks as if the skill of the breeder and care of the feeder would receive compensation in keeping with the importance they play in providing the world with food.

No one denies the advantageous position of Canada when it comes to producing meat cheaply. The value of Canadian lands considering their productiveness, is lower than in any other country, which gives us a first great advantage in meat production. The expensiveness of shipping is being, and can be, overcome by the increase in numbers of stock shipped, making the cost of each animal proportionately less. Interest in stock raising is being created by the educational campaigns of the provincial departments of agriculture, by the press and by general sentiment. The continual increase in our population is removing the general objection to stock-raising on the score of lack of help. Our soils are beginning to cry out for the benefits that stock farming gives them. Every sign and token is right for the enlargement of the stock industry. The depression that has been over the business of the purebred stock breeder appears to be on the point of lifting. There is no more strategic time to push the live-stock business than at present.

Fixing Railway Rates

When the Railway Commission was sitting last week in Winnipeg, complaint was made by representatives of certain boards of trade that certain freight tariffs in operation on the C. P. R., and C. N. R., were discriminatory, that advantage was given some communities in the matter of rates that was not enjoyed by others, and so forth and so on. It seems that this tariff, held to be discriminatory, has been in operation since last November, and that when it came into force it took the place of a tariff held by the board to be illegal. The old freight rates were discriminatory it was held, and the new rates, to judge by the argument of counsel before the commission, are as bad or worse. It seems difficult, if not impossible, for a railway company to frame up a freight tariff that will be profitable to them and yet satisfactory to the general public. In this case the public through its counsel was asking for a return of the old order of things, of the old illegal tariff which with all its shortcomings seems to have been a more satisfactory one than that now in force.

In the course of argument the question arose as to what a "reasonable" freight tariff really was. That is, what would be a reasonable charge for carrying a certain quantity of goods between any two points, and how did the railway companies determine what those charges should be? In the evidence submitted, it came out that the railway officials did not have much of a notion as to what the actual cost to the company was of carrying any class of freight between any two places in Manitoba. They believed the rates now in force were paying rates, the company evidently was not out of pocket by reason of their being in force, but professed that by no method known to them could it be determined whether or not the charges levied were just and equitable, in keeping with the services rendered by the carrier company, and the actual cost of such services to them.

Now in most lines of industry, in manufacturing for example, the cost of production plus the

interest on capital invested in the business, and the charges for depreciation in the plant represents the selling price of the finished article, at least in theory it does. But there seems to be nothing to show that railway companies have even a theory to work on when they set out to build up a freight tariff. They seem to just tack on what looks like a good paying rate and let it go at that.

It is the boast of the management of a railway running east from Chicago to the sea, that the line has been double-tracked and its carrying facilities vastly increased during the past ten years or so, and that all the charges for these capital improvements have been met by the surplus earnings of the road. That is to say the earnings of that road over and above the cost of operating it and paying returns on the capital invested, have been sufficient to very nearly duplicate the system. If this is true there must be quite a difference between the charges that road is making on its patrons for services rendered, and the actual cost such services are to it, plus the earnings of invested capital. And this same thing is going on more or less on all railways. There is charged up against the earnings a lot of things that are really chargeable to capital account, and the public are paying not only for the up-keep of the system, but for its extension and the increase of its earning power as well.

There is need for some investigation work along this line. Railway charges for passenger and freight carriage should not be arranged to provide capital for increasing the earning capacity of the road and enhancing the value of the property of the shareholders. There is a lot of extension work going on all the time on all railways that is being paid for from the roads' earnings, but which should very properly be met by increasing the capital stock. Until something like this is done, serious difficulties will continue to present themselves in the way of arranging "reasonable" freight tariffs, and the public will continue in doubt as to whether the charges made upon them for service goes to maintain the system and pay legitimate earnings, or whether a portion of it goes over to the shareholders in the way of a permanent increase to the value of the property they own shares in.

Rural Delivery of Mail Proposed

We submit that the Hon. Rudolph Lemieux is misinformed if he has been led to think Canadian farmers want rural mail delivery and that he has over-stepped the obligations of responsible government if he is arranging to give a rural mail delivery service upon his own responsibility. That he has decided upon the step upon his own initiative it is fair to assume, since the farmer's organizations have not memorialized parliament for the purpose of securing rural delivery. Nor are we aware that the members for rural constituencies have taken the trouble to determine the attitude of their electors upon the subject.

The minister apparently assumes that the function of government in this particular case is to give the people what it thinks is good for them, rather than to enact and administer legislation expressive of the wishes of the majority.

Canada, as a nation, is past that period of her existence when it can be assumed that the government exists, to mature minds, as a sort of successor to the fairies of childhood, although we are free to admit there are communities where this conception of the government prevails. But the people themselves are coming more and more to realize their own responsibility in affairs of government, especially when a large expenditure in their own interests is being contemplated. As a nation we should be, and are, making toward the time when legislation involving large expenditure by the federal government will be submitted to the people for ratification, just as money by-laws are now ratified by vote in municipal government.

Mr. Lemieux has in the past given considerable evidence of an understanding of public opinion, and of instinct for government, and it is to be hoped that in the further administration of the post office department he will follow his better counsel and obtain an expression of public opinion before committing the country to the tremendous expense of rural delivery of mails.

* * *

It would be idle to discuss the question of rural delivery of mails in Western Canada. Every one agrees that while it would be a considerable convenience, the cost of the service would be out of all proportion to the value of it. In Eastern Canada there are no doubt many communities where the expense of rural mail delivery would fall proportionately light, owing to the closeness of settlement and the improved condition of the country roads. Such a locality is that about Niagara Falls where Mr. Lemieux made the announcement last week that he intended to introduce the scheme of rural delivery. People living in such a community might probably be willing to undertake a little expense for the sake of having their mail brought to their farm gates, and if they are, we make no objections to such a service. But in introducing the service, the principle should be laid down that the people who benefit by it should bear the greater proportion of the cost. In the matter of necessities, one section of the nation does not object to being taxed for the benefit of another section, therein lies the discharge of the duties and privileges of citizenship; but in the matter of a luxury such as a mail service to the door of each farm house, those who want it should alone bear the cost of it with the assistance of a nominal subsidy from the post office department.

As an abstract question it is interesting to note certain conditions related to the rural mail delivery scheme. The announcement of the intention to inaugurate the scheme was made to Ontario farmers. In Ontario the rural population is on the decrease so that if ever there was a reason for establishing such a service the decrease in population would weaken the case. Throughout Ontario, the telephone is being established in the farm houses and this furnishes a means of communication where urgent messages are desired. And as the population is decreasing, the farms are becoming larger and hence the proportionate cost of delivery would constantly increase.

The argument that the system has been a success in the States, is no justification for establishing it in Canada. Our territory is larger than the States, and our population is as five to eighty, with conditions in the distribution of that population totally different.

These facts are set down here, not in an attempt to deny to that portion of the population which lives in the country any of the conveniences which are theirs by right of their contributions to the national exchequer, but because we believe the cost of the system will be out of all proportion to its utility, and that its maintenance will, in the natural course of affairs, fall upon the rural population, or, if it does not, then it will be used by the urban element as a reason why more protection for various enterprises should be applied.

Figuring Fortunes in the Poultry Business

In no other business in the world, gold mines or saloons not excepted, can a man sit down with a pencil and a supply of paper and figure himself into wealth more quickly than with poultry. Wealth, beyond the wildest dreams of avarice, can be figured out in the poultry business, but the trouble is in working out the "get rich" schemes that seem plausible enough on paper. No end of systems have been evolved for "breaking the bank" at Monte Carlo, but none thus far have been successful; men, nevertheless, haven't ceased scheming out some means by which it can be done. It is the same in poultry, and will be, we suppose, as long as hens have feathers,

multiply as rapidly as they do, and men are gifted with a desire for wealth, and have the tools at hand for figuring out a means of getting it.

There is money in poultry, else men would not keep them, but there is a limit to the amount one man can make in the business, and experience shows that that limit is reached some time before he can qualify for the multi-millionaires' class. Poultry keeping, like agriculture, offers a fair return to the man who will put money, energy and common sense into it, but its allurements are not of the dazzling kind. You can corner the stock market if you have money enough, consolidate industries if you have the power, and men are beginning to talk now of merging combined industries into vaster corporations, but nobody seems yet to have been able to evolve a scheme for a great agricultural combine. They may some time, but there is no indications of it yet.

The trouble with the poultry business is that one man seems unable to control a sufficiently large number of birds at one time to make his holding equal in money earning power to several combined transcontinental railways, a world corner in oil, or any of the several other schemes afloat—or in mind—that seem destined to make a few of our fellow beings billionaires. Something always happens, in practice, however, with a poultry scheme figured out before hand.

HORSE

Harm Done to the Horses Hoof by the Use of Oils, etc.

At a very early period in the domestication of the horse, it was considered by horsemen that the foot and its envelope, the hoof, was the principal region of the horse's body—no foot, no horse. To enable man to make use of his services, it was found necessary that great care and attention should be directed towards this organ of locomotion, with a view to preserving the integrity of the hoof, and, keeping the foot free from those diseases incidental to the great amount of traveling and load carrying imposed upon him. As the horse's usefulness to mankind increased, so also did the number of his foot diseases, until now they have become legion. All manner of remedies are sought and used by horsemen, which are supposed to act either as preventives of disease, curative, emollient (to soften and make the horn pliable) or to stimulate the growth of horn in weak feet.

These remedies generally consist of ointments, or animal, vegetable, and mineral oils, applied as a dressing to the hoof with a brush or other instrument. We have already stated that these substances are supposed to accomplish certain beneficial results, but as a matter of scientific fact, they do no good, but often positive harm. The horn composing the horse's hoof is made up of very minute horny tubes lying parallel to each other and bound together with an agglutinating substance secreted by the membrane which covers the "os pedis" or foot bone. These tubules extend from the head of the hoof down to the ground surface, and constitute the wall of the hoof. The inner surface of the upper edge of the wall is concave, and in this concavity rests the coronary cushion. This concave groove is remarkable for being pierced everywhere by countless minute pin hole openings, which extend into the substance of the wall for some distance. Each of these small perforations receives one of the "villi" or minute tufts of blood-vessels which project from the face of the membrane covering the coronary cushion, and all the interior of the foot. These small blood-vessels secrete from the blood tiny horn producing cells, which are deposited into the small holes, situated in the concave groove. These horn cells gradually enlongate and become tubular, and so take the place of the old matured horn, by pushing it downwards. The old horn—excessive growth—is either worn off by contact with the ground, or is pared away by the shoer.

It must be evident from this, that any of the above mentioned substances applied to the hoof, cannot possibly influence the blood supply of the foot, the circulatory apparatus being situated on the inner side of the hoof. The wall has a protective covering—the periople—which is a delicate membrane, and extends from above, downwards, covering the whole outer surface of

the wall. In the unmutated hoof it looks like a fine coat of varnish. Its function is to protect the horn fibres or tubules from injury, or from the intrusion between the horn fibres of extraneous substances—hoof ointments and oils for example. When, through prolonged use, any foreign or deleterious matter, whatever it may be, destroys the periople, the external face of the wall has lost its protective covering, disintegration of the wall, to a varying extent, takes place, the hoof becomes brittle, it will shrink, the nails will not hold the shoe firmly in position, the friction from the loosened nails will wear the hoof away, large nail holes will result. The grease or oils entering these holes from the wall, run down the nails, and actually in many instances the foot surface of the shoe is covered with the substance, this further helps to loosen the shoes.

The natural moisture for the horse's hoof is water, in his wild state this is obtained principally from the dews on the grasses, in domestication the moisture must be supplied him, in the form of water, his feet should be washed and bathed daily in very dry weather, two inches of water in a strong tub in which he is permitted to stand with his fore feet for an hour or so will provide all the moisture necessary. If the proper amount of moisture is withheld, trouble will surely follow, but ointments, oils and grease of all kinds are entirely uncalled for, and should never be used.

VETERINARIAN.

To Dock or Not To Dock

I think it is quite time in these days of modern civilization that stronger steps be taken to prevent so-called sportsmen and horse dealers from docking horses' tails (i.e. cutting off a portion of the horse's caudal appendage, or dock). Firstly, what right have we got to deprive the horse of what Nature has given him for many reasons; and secondly, what advantage is to be gained by so mutilating a dumb animal?

I fear that fashion is responsible for 95 per cent. of docked horses. I can remember, about 10 years ago, when one scarcely ever saw an undocked hunter, except thoroughbred hunters. Now hunters are not docked; the societies over here forbid it—a docked horse cannot be shown at a show under the rules of the Hunter's Improvement Society—thanks to our Royal family. It seems extraordinary why two very popular breeds (the Hackney and Shire breeds) almost must be docked in order to be noticed at a Horse Show. Is not this barbarous?

The hindquarters of a Shire horse are well "shown-off" if the hair of the tail is tied up; the dock of a Shire is usually comparatively short. I saw several pure-bred Hackneys in Canada a short while ago with neat, long tails, and I could not see how docking could have shown off their hindquarters any better, or improved them in any other way.

It is nothing less than brutal to turn a horse with docked tail out to pasture in summer in Canada, America, India, etc., where flies and mosquitos are numerous. Anyone who cares for his horses must realize this. There have been several cases of prosecution in this country, and all large firms have given up the practice. The law now forbids it under penalty of two year's imprisonment. I think the authorities in Montreal ought to be highly praised for having

stopped the useless practice on penalty of \$100.00. My suggestion is that such a fine as the above be enforced on all perpetrators, and that the prosecutor should receive a quarter (or some such fraction) of the fine. This would encourage stronger steps to be taken.

R. S. TIMMIS,
Chislehurst, England.

The above expresses the sentiments of quite a large class of professed sympathizers with dumb animals. These agitations for better treatment generally arise in a fertile imagination which works itself into a turmoil over the supposed suffering of horses during the process of docking, and after it is over. People with intensely humane instincts will, of course, be affected when they conjecture what a horse might suffer by having his caudal appendage curtailed, but it must be remembered that the nerves of a horse are not as sensitive as are those of humans, and in the docking process, especially when it is done in colthood, there is little, if any, sensation of pain. We are free to admit, however, that a horse that has been docked is handicapped in a fight against flies if he is turned into a pasture in fly time, but this is very seldom the case in Canada, at least. And on the other hand we have seen the Hackneys on the famous Rawlinson ranch go through the season apparently indifferent to flies.

If, we may ask, Nature is so careful of her creatures, and her work is not to be modified, why were cats and sheep, which never have to fight flies, given tails, while deer, elk, and buffalo whose bodies are exposed, deprived of an effective caudal extremity?

In our domestic economy we have found certain of Nature's arrangements to be convenient, others to be neutral, and others again to be somewhat in the nature of a nuisance, to modify which has been not only a convenience to ourselves, but a comfort to the animals.

As for our moral right to mutilate the forms Nature has so cleverly and wonderfully evolved, that is a broad matter. If we examined ourselves we should find that docking horses is one of the least reprehensible of our acts. We would have to answer for the destruction of our magnificent forests; the pollution of our crystal brooks; the total and partial annihilation of several of our most useful and beautiful specimens of birds and beasts; the caging of animals, etc., etc.

Certainly we all may, and most ladies do, protest against the decrees of fashion, but if there is to be a reform it can only come about by leaders of fashion altering their demands. Municipal and provincial laws can easily be made inoperative, and, in fact, usually are. Laws passed to regulate conduct which has its source in some farther removed condition, can never be made a success without working an injustice.

Sand Crack.—Quarter Crack

A correspondent at Oak Lake, Manitoba writes: "I have a mare twelve years old that is troubled with quarter cracks in front feet. When driven, the sand gets in the cracks and causes them to bleed. She is always kept shod with bar shoes."

SAND-CRACK—QUARTER-CRACK.

A sand-crack or quarter-crack consists in a fis-



CLYDESDALE BROODMARES AT REGINA EXHIBITION
1st Irene; 2nd Baroness of Hillcrest.

sure of greater or less extent and depth, commencing at the coronet and extending downwards. It may extend to the interior margin of the wall, or only part of the way down, and may extend right through the horny wall to the sensitive structures, or only partly through. When appearing at or near the toe of the hoof, it is called sand-crack; and when in the quarters, is called quarter-crack. The inner quarter being normally the weaker, is the usual seat, the outer quarter seldom being affected. It is claimed by some that sand or quarter crack may appear suddenly, but, while this may be possible, it is seldom seen. The process of the trouble is slow. Prior to its appearance, the horn is either imperfectly secreted, on account of a partially non-secretive condition of a part of the coronary band, or a dry, brittle condition of the hoof. Horn is built up of tubes, matted together. These tubes are similar to hair, and are formed or secreted by the same kind of cells. Horn is often spoken of as being built of hairs matted together. The horn tubes are united together by an intertubular substance composed of cells. The horn of the wall of the hoof consists of horn tubes, and agglutinating intertubular substance is secreted by the coronary band, which is a modification of true skin, and is lodged on a groove on the superior border of the hoof. It is naturally tough, but breaks into fibres when it grows beyond its natural length. In order that healthy horn be secreted, it is essential that the coronary band, as well as the sensitive wall, be in a healthy condition, as there should be a continuous growth of horn from above and an equal wear from below, in order to keep the foot from becoming too large. When horses are shod, the shoeing-smith rasps or pares away the inferior border of the wall, but in unshod horses the natural wear will, under ordinary circumstances, be equal to the growth, and thereby the foot remains the natural size.

When, from accident or disease, or congenital weakness, the coronary band, or a portion of it, becomes partially inactive, the horn immediately under the diseased or weakened portion is imperfectly secreted, is weak, becomes dry and brittle, and sand-crack or quarter-crack is liable to appear. Some horses are congenitally weak in these parts, and are very liable to these cracks; and, when a cure has apparently been effected they (the cracks) are liable to appear, or rather, fresh cracks appear. A sand-crack commences at the thin, upper margin of the wall, is usually small and insignificant at first, but gradually extends downwards and inwards; and when it has penetrated through the horny substances, lameness appears, inflammation is set up both in the sensitive laminae and in the skin above the fissure; it is very painful, and the lips of the wound gape as the tissues swell. When the patient moves, it will be noticed that the crack opens when weight is put upon the foot, and closes when the foot is lifted from the ground. When the crack has penetrated to the sensitive parts, the borders of the crack grasp some of them, causing great pain, and sometimes bleeding. Sand and dirt become insinuated into the wound, increase the irritation, and set up suppurative action.

Treatment—The insensitive parts of the hoof have neither nerve nor blood supply, hence a crack will not unite, and the only method of cure is to grow a hoof without the crack. So long as the opening and closing of the wound noted is allowed to continue, the crack will be perpetuated, as it will be caused in the new horn as it is formed; hence, some means must be taken to stop this action. If the sensitive parts have not been reached, and no lameness at present, this should be done at once; but if the sensitive parts are involved, the inflammation must first be allayed. The horse must be given rest, and the edges of the crack pared to the very bottom to relieve pressure. All sand and dirt must be removed. A fungous growth is often noticed; this should not be cut away or destroyed by caustics. It is the result of the inflammation, depends upon it, and will disappear upon its subsidence. Poultices of warm linseed meal should be applied for a few days to allay the inflammation, and a transverse fissure should be cut at the top of the crack, just below the hair, in order that the new hoof may grow without a perpetuation of the crack. Then, means must be taken to check the opening and closing of the crack when weight is put upon the foot. Many devices are used for this purpose. When it is a sand-crack, clasps may be used. The horn here is sufficiently deep to allow of this. Sometimes a horseshoe nail is driven, enclosing a portion of horn on each side of the crack and then tightly clinched. This answers well for

a time, but as the foot grows down it shrinks to some extent, and then the clinch becomes loose. A better plan is to make a clasp in two sections, each of which is turned upwards, and a hole punched in it where the two meet, so that they can be attached by means of a small bolt. A hole is cut in the hoof about an inch on each side of the crack, and a section of the clasp inserted into each. They should not quite meet in the center, and should be bolted together; and, as they become loose, the bolt can be turned with a screw driver to tighten. Another method is to shoe the horse, and have an iron band extend from each heel upwards and forwards, almost meeting over the crack, and attached with a bolt, the same as the clasps. When the crack is in the quarter, the hoof is not deep enough for clasps. In this case it is better to shoe with a well-fitting bar shoe giving good frog pressure, first rasping the wall of the quarter well away, so that it will not press upon the shoe. This relieves pressure upon the diseased part of the hoof, and prevents the movement of the crack. Growth of horn should now be encouraged by repeatedly blistering the coronet, in order to produce a healthy hoof as quickly as possible. The means to prevent spreading must be continued until a perfect new horn has been grown, which will be six months or longer. In the meantime, if necessary, the horse may be worked or driven.

"WHIP."

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Live Stock Comments

A meat famine inquiry is to be conducted in England to discover the reason for the marked advance in meat prices that has occurred during the past year. Lord Robert Cecil has been appointed to take charge of the investigations. The purpose of the government is to look fully into the whole question of the British meat supply, to discover if possible whether the so-called American combine has been responsible for the recent high price of meat to the English consumer, and to recommend to the government such action as is deemed advisable for the protection of British meat users.

* * *

The Edmonton million dollar packing plant of J. Y. Griffin & Co., was formally opened on Sept. 15th, and killing operations started immediately, several hundred hogs being in the yards for slaughter at the start. A party from Chicago came up to see the opening, including some of the Swift's and others of Chicago packing fame. The Edmonton establishment will handle cattle and sheep in addition to hogs.

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The movement of range stock from the grazing country through Winnipeg to the British market, has been unusually heavy this season. It is doubtful if the total will figure up much above the average, but the figures will exceed those of last year for exporters anyway, and, it is expected will exceed them, very considerably. The grass this year on the ranges has been earlier than usual, cattle came on to it in the spring in rather better condition than they generally do, the lesson of the winter previous were not lost on the cattlemen, and more winter feeding was followed than ever before. At present writing, Sept. 15, perhaps 75 per cent. of the range stock has passed through.

* * *

The warranty question, as it is called, seems to be agitating the minds of stockraisers and butchers in Great Britain to a considerable extent just now. The question is, who should stand the loss, the farmer or the butcher, when an animal is sold by the farmer to the latter and believed by both parties to be free from disease, but which when inspected is found to be diseased, unfit for human food and condemned. The farmers claim that as they sell in good faith with no intention of defrauding the butcher or palming off a diseased animal on him, that they, the farmers, have no right to lose the value of the animal. If there is anything in the farmers' contention there should be certainly something in the butchers', which is, that they have no right to be deprived of the value of an animal, the diseased condition of which neither they, nor anybody else, could determine, until after slaughter. The question is being discussed hotly all around. It

is surprising the importance that attaches to questions of this kind in the mind of the average citizen of the tight little isle. Out here we can't work ourselves up into a fine frenzy about anything, politics of course excepted, especially is it difficult to create any excitement about diseased meat. But in England the slightest hint that meat is diseased, or that one party in the kingdom will have to bear the loss of selling tuberculous beef, sets the whole country by the ears.

* * *

A correspondent in Australia writing to the *Scotsman* (Brit.) cites some facts in reference to the live-stock industry in that country which indicates a serious condition of affairs. Official figures indicate an increase during the year of 169,033 cattle and 354,107 sheep, but this correspondent affirms that Australian exports this year will be 40 per cent. below last. In wool the shrinkage will be 100,000 bales. Shipments of mutton and lamb also have fallen off. The frozen beef trade is almost a dead letter, Argentine having taken most of the trade away. Crops have been ruined by drought, and taking it all around, agriculture appears to be in serious difficulties on the island. According to this correspondent, drought however, serious as it is in ruining crops and killing stock, has not been the most serious drawback to the country. The system of government-owned railways, which is purely a voting machine for existing Parliaments, has worked greater injury to the agricultural and live-stock interests than drought ever did. What the Australian wants are railways available to haul his dying stock out of the dried out districts, but this service the government roads fail entirely to supply. Rates everywhere are too high, higher than the average shipper can afford to pay, and as a result the country is kept back and a bar placed on progress. Government owned railways, it would appear from this, are not everything they have been painted.

* * *

In the condition of the Winnipeg market at the moment there is every indication that hog prices are going to stand firm, if not advance. Hogs are a scarce commodity around the stock yards these days. There doesn't seem to be much of a supply of them in the country, at least advancing prices for the past month have failed to bring them out if they exist. We advise farmers to be a little chary about embarking in the hog trade just now. Farmers in this country seem determined to be speculators in hogs rather than raisers of them. They like to jump in once in a while when the market looks good. Well if they are to be speculators they might as well subject themselves to the principles that are supposed to govern the market in every commodity. No operator in speculative securities ever aims to buy when prices are at the top. He tries to stock up when the commodity he is working in is at a pretty low ebb, and rakes off his profit when the advance comes. But farmers dodging in and out of the hog business act the other way. They swarm up to the pork post with buying orders when hogs have gotten up high enough to look attractive, and their own buying operations force prices up higher. Every body who knows anything about hog values, knows that seven cent pork will not prevail for any length of time. A slump is inevitable. The man who goes into hogs just now may make all right on his venture, he certainly will if he stays by them, but if he is merely jumping in for a time to profit by the high prices now prevailing, if he expects to gather about him a bunch of hogs to market at present pork values, he will very likely find that hogs are worth rather less when he has them ready to sell than they are now. Present prices will not prevail for any time, and the man who goes into the hog business expecting to sell his product in a year's time or so at six and three quarters or seven cents a pound, will very probably be disappointed.

Our Scottish Letter

THE MUTTON AND SHEEP TRADE.

Harvest has commenced in these parts, and, unfortunately, with it the weather has undergone a change for the worse. The summer of 1908 will long be remembered as one of the best we have ever had. The sun has been with us by day, and we have had genial showers by night. Consequently, crops are quite fair, and potatoes, especially, are a splendid crop. The break in the weather is, in some respects, desirable. For one thing, it has given pasture a new lease, and this will operate in favor of the lamb sales, which

hitherto have been weak, compared with their record for 1907. The fall in most cases will possibly run about 5s. 6d. apiece for ewe lambs. As the decrease is general, there will be a great fall in the flockmasters' revenue. One cannot contemplate how serious that fall may be, but some who took sheep farms on the promise of the rising markets of five years ago may this season find themselves in difficulties. The chief reasons for the fall are, no doubt, the repopulating of the Australian stations. These were depleted by droughts, but the recuperative powers of a sheep run are considerable, especially when rains begin to fall, and the Australian and New Zealand pastoralists are feeling much better than they did. The condition of things here is practically that prices have receded to the figure at which they stood in 1903. The outlook for the ram sales, which are now about due, is not bright. The first of the series was held at Corston a fortnight ago, and it was a "frost." The Corston Shropshires have more than a local, or even a national reputation. Mr. Tom A. Buttar is one of the best judges of Shropshires in this country. High averages and very fancy prices have sometimes been made in the past, but this year the sale dragged from start to finish, and it was as difficult to sell good crossing rams as it was to sell high-class rams for breeding pedigree stock. The explanation was difficult, but possibly it would not be wrong to put it down to a general depression in trade, and, in particular, to the closing of the Argentine ports to Scots stock. Too late for Corston, the announcement is now made that Scots stock will be admitted into the Argentine under certain quarantine conditions. This may help the cattle trade, but the season for most low-country ram sales is about over for 1908. Lincolns have been selling fairly well in their own habitat, but there have been no sensational prices.

Regarding the Shropshire, I am not satisfied that this first of the improved Down breeds is not being hard pressed by the larger-framed Oxford Downs. Of all our sheep breeds, the Oxford Down is easily the most progressive at the present time. He grows to greater weight than the Shropshire, and, for crossing with Cheviot or half-bred ewes, there is little to beat the Oxford. The Shropshire has been a big success when crossed with the Merino. There is little waste with the Shropshire, and rams of this breed cross well with any breed of ewes. The Oxford Down leaves a much bigger lamb than the Shropshire, and this is a consideration for those aiming at the early lamb market. The mutton advantage is not so greatly in favor of the Oxford Down.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The season promises to be a favorable one for dairy produce. The weather conditions are conducive to a big flow of milk, and the cheese trade has been in a steadily healthy state for a long time. The imports of butter and cheese last year did not indicate appreciable expansion, and farmers have reason to be anxious about the cheese trade. For some reason or other, the consumption of cheese per head of the population continues steadily to drop. The colonial and home makers are on the same platform here. Both are at the mercy of the public, and when their taste undergoes modification, the producer must make the best of a very bad job. The medical profession is not without blame for this decline of cheese in public favor. The idea was sedulously cultivated that cheese was an indigestible morsel, and that those with weak stomachs should leave it severely alone. This is not the case. Cheese is both nutritious and toothsome. A good feed of toasted cheese leaves little here to be desired, and the more of it one can consume, the fatter he will become. Cheese is a most desirable item of food, but makers have not always been wise in adapting their methods to meet the public taste. It is not sound policy to continue manufacturing cheese which the public don't want. Some makers in this country denounce Cheshire cheese, going so far as to affirm that it is not cheese at all. But it is what the great working-class population in the "black" country, engaging in coal mining and the potteries, wants, and that is all the maker has to think about. If he wants to live, he must produce what the public taste demands. Butter and cheese should be made to be consumed. A speedy market and a large turnover, should be the dairyman's motto.

More is likely to be heard in the future than in the immediate past about the character of the foodstuffs imported into this country. The farmer here has to work under all manner of difficulties. He is handicapped by all manner of sanitary re-

strictions. I do not say that these are wrong. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of cleanliness and good management in the dairy and abattoir. But important pronouncements have been made by prominent members of the Government on the places of origin of much of the foreign and colonial produce which is poured into Great Britain. It has been roundly declared that the Local Government Board will take steps to insure that imported produce is manufactured or manipulated under conditions at least as satisfactory as those insisted on for home produce. It seems wonderful that so much should be made of this declaration. It seems only the minimum of fairness, and it is to be hoped the four members of the Cabinet chiefly interested in these things will not give them pause until equity and fair-play prevail. The necessity for something drastic being attempted has been vividly brought home to us in Glasgow within the past few weeks. Twenty-two thousand boxes of New Zealand boneless meat were examined by the inspectors, and fully one-half of the entire shipment has been condemned as unfit for human food. The disquieting thing about this is that we can have no security that this is the first shipment of putrid boneless meat imported, and there is a merited outcry against the form in which this meat reaches us. Two additional inspectors have been appointed by the authorities to examine this kind of stuff; but more than two will be required if an active and energetic campaign is to be inaugurated against the boneless combination. Everyone is desperately afraid of anything a little "off color" if produced at home, while almost no one takes heed to the condition of the stuff which comes from abroad. There is not much patriotism in this.

THE POTATO CROP.

We are a little concerned here about the potato crop. We have a big crop, no disease, and low prices. There are rumors that the opposite conditions in all three particulars prevail in the United States, and some growers would like very much to make an experimental shipment to the land of the Stars and Stripes. Of course, Uncle Sam has levied a heavy duty on potatoes, wool, and some other things, but, at prices at present ruling, we could send Uncle the potatoes, pay his duty, and still make some profit. He is a queer individual is Uncle Sam. He cuts off his nose to spite his face, nearly every time, and feels quite happy if, in the process, he cuts his neighbor's somewhat. There is no stranger policy on earth than that of Uncle Sam in what concerns agriculture. Some people here would like John Bull to adopt the same policy, but so far success has not been striking along those lines. There is a strange fascination in dealing with potatoes. There is just enough of the gamble in the business to make it exciting, and this is, no doubt, one reason why the crop continues to hold its own in agricultural favor. We want new varieties badly, and many willing brains are engaged in seeking to bring out such. So far as recent years are concerned, not much progress has been made. "Eldorado" has, so far, not proved an Eldorado, and "Northern Star," of which very much was expected, has not quite fulfilled anticipations.

IRELAND'S HORSE SHOW.

Ireland has just been holding its great annual social carnival, the Dublin Horse Show. For one week in August the ancient capital on the Liffey revives, and big crowds throng its streets. These are of the elite of the country gentry of England, Scotland and Ireland. The nasal tones of the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam can be recognized, and French, Italian and German buyers are not wanting. This year, the thoroughbred champion stallion, Red Sahib; the champion male hunter, Redshank, and the champion young horse and mare likely to make hunters, were all got by one stallion, Red Prince 2nd, by Kendal. This is a marvellous record, but, unfortunately, I believe, Red Prince 2nd was picked up a few years ago by one of the Continental government agents, and is now doing duty in one of the haras on the Continent. More's the pity for Ireland! Harness horses are not much encouraged in Ireland. The best at the show this week came from this side of the Channel. The champion was Loudwater Flourish, owned by Mr. I. Kerr, Rickmansworth, Herts. Several very fine goers were seen, the produce of the noted Mathias 6473. We are to have two great Hackney sales in Scotland in the end of September. They will take place at Thornhome, Carlisle, on 24th, and at Gowanbank, Darvel, on 25th of that month. Mr. Robert Scott, at the former, will sell 51 head of brood mares and young stock, in-

cluding a large number of foals. Out of the 51, nearly one-half (22) are the produce of Mathias, which, during the past three or four seasons, has been sire of many of the best driving horses and mares in Great Britain and America. Mr. Morton is selling about 80 head at Gowanbank on the following day. These include many specially first class breeding mares and young stock, in which the best Yorkshire blood predominates. Breeders of harness horses will find it profitable to attend these sales. "SCOTLAND YET."

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Should Fallow be Plowed

A correspondent at Melrose, Man., writes: "I have summer fallowed a large piece of my farm and have disced it twice, then harrowed it with the drag harrow, leaving it in pretty fine condition. Do you think I should plow it again this fall or just leave it and disc it again just before seeding next spring. It contained quite a lot of wild oats and sow thistle. Kindly advise."

The fact that the land is infested with wild oats and sow thistle makes it necessary to give somewhat different treatment to what might be considered best under other circumstances. If the seeds of these weeds were not in the ground, it would improve the texture of the soil to plow deep, pack it down and leave it for the frost to pulverize, and the snows and rains to fill with moisture. The plowing would also bury any stalks of weeds that might have grown and would deepen the feeding ground for the roots of the grain. But since the soil is polluted with weed seeds and it is desired to take a crop off next year, it would be best to leave it unplowed. The cultivation of the fallow has probably started most of the weed seeds near the surface and killed their growth so that the soil will be fairly clean for a crop. If it were plowed now, the seeds that are deeper in the ground would be brought up and would germinate next spring and pollute the crop. This, in fact, is what will occur when the land is plowed again, so that if possible we would advise seeding to grass or growing roots or corn or rape after next year's cropping.

Grasses and Clovers For Central Alberta

A correspondent who ranches in the district about Olds, Alberta, writes:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Do you think that the seeding of clover along with timothy could now be safely tried in this section of Alberta and if so, what amount of seed of each per acre? What is your opinion as to the merits of high or low lying land for successfully growing timothy, or timothy and clover mixed? Some farmers are of the opinion that low or sloughy land is best, especially in a dry season, as they are sure that it requires a great deal of moisture. What kind of clover would you advise for this part of Alberta? I have understood that alfalfa should be sown without a nurse crop, and after a summer fallow, and on well worked land. What is your opinion as to the safety of a trial of alfalfa?"

Experience, of course, will teach us a very great deal about the growing of clovers and grasses and while none of our staff have had personal experience in growing these crops in Alberta, we have come in contact with men who have grown them. We do not think the land selected for these crops should be exceptionally moist or dry, the ordinary farm land should answer very well. Work it up fairly deep, and get it as clean as possible of weeds. Then two courses are open, first to sow the seed without a nurse crop, and second, to sow it with wheat, oats or barley. If only a small plot is to be sown, and the soil is not well charged with moisture, it would be best in this country of comparatively cheap land to sow the seed alone at the rate of about ten pounds of timothy and eight of red clover mixed. If the land is naturally rather moist, or if there are a few showers after seeding, there should be a thick stand in about eight weeks, but if the land and season are dry, growth will be much slower. It is quite natural for people to advise sowing on moist land, as the catch is usually much thicker than on ordinary soil. High land is also more liable to drift than the lower lying moist soils, and in drifting the grass and clover seed might be carried away. Where this is liable to occur it would be better to sow the seeds with oats or

barley after the grain had come up, and cover the seed by going over the field with a light harrow. This would pull out some grain, but in the end, would be beneficial. If one wanted to grow a large amount of hay and was willing to take the risk of the cost of seed, he might sow with the nurse crop, with a more than even chance of getting a catch; a lot, of course, depending upon the rainfall.

Although we have advised red clover, we would not overlook alfalfa. The reason we did not at once suggest it is that it is not suitable for a mixture. It requires to be grown alone. For a ranch fodder it is more suitable than any other, and when once established remains for years. Alfalfa is a deep rooted plant and will, therefore, do better over a term of years, and in districts subject to dry spells, than any other clover or grass. It should be sown on clean, well prepared land; land that has been deeply worked, well packed, with a mulch on top, and with moisture moving up to the mulch, and then held. Alfalfa seed sown in such land will grow and provide the best of fodder for all kinds of stock, will give two or three crops each season, and take the place of grain in fattening stock. The seed should be sown at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre and covered with a light harrow. Alfalfa very seldom does well with a nurse crop and should be protected from stock at all seasons, it cannot stand pasturing, but can be cut several times each season.

Every rancher and farmer should have his plot of alfalfa. It's just the crop for this country, where people do not go in for rotations. The alfalfa field can be located near the buildings, and if hogs are kept, can be cut and fed to them all summer, or if a large bunch of stock is run, the clover can be put up for winter forage. The land where alfalfa is seeded should not be under water, nor should the soakage be near the surface. The plant requires plenty of room for the roots. Every farmer in Alberta and Saskatchewan should have the bulletin published last spring by Mr. Fairfield of Lethbridge. It can be had by writing the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Improvement of Crops in Western Canada.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The idea of improving the cereal crops of a country by the observance of certain definite principles of breeding hitherto thought to obtain only in the breeding of animals is of comparatively recent conception. True, certain general principles were observed even by the old Romans, who recognized that care had to be exercised in the choice of seed, but it remained for modern science to reveal the possibilities along these lines. Once improvement was considered possible, several systems were devised. The Germans believed with Darwin that improvement was a gradual process in which the principles of "natural selection" and the "survival of the fittest" operated, hence originated what is known as the "German system of selection." This system has a great deal to commend it for use among practical farmers, who have neither the time nor the training to engage in some of the more complicated methods followed by certain individuals and institutions of repute. The German system is the system followed in Canada by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, an organization which is rapidly coming to

take a prominent place among the institutions designed to promote the agricultural interests of the Dominion.

The work of hybridizing, or crossing one variety on another, with a view to securing a hybrid combining the desirable qualities of each parent plant is of still more recent origin, yet since its inception, many valuable hybrids have been produced. As an instance, we have the Preston wheat, which is a hybrid resulting from a cross of Ladoga on Red Fife, made with a view to developing an early ripening variety for the northern districts of the West. This particular line of work is essentially the work of experts, and is therefore limited almost exclusively to experiment stations. At the present time a great deal is being done along the various lines of plant improvement in all the progressive countries of the world, and really, wonderful results are being achieved. In Canada there exists a great range of climate and soil, and the promoters of the work of plant improvement in this country believe that the production of the best crops for all these parts is a proposition of local concern. The various experiment stations are doing excellent work in testing varieties, in selecting and building up pure productive strains, and in creating new varieties through hybridization. Seed from these improved strains is finding its way to the farms of Canada where, in the majority of cases, a different set of conditions is met with. To secure best results from this seed *systematic selection must be practiced* from year to year. Not only is such selection necessary to insure maximum yields, but it is necessary in order to effectively combat the natural difficulties which are bound to creep in in the absence of any preventive measures. In the West, for instance, our Red Fife wheat, so highly prized in the world's markets for its unsurpassed quality, is rapidly becoming mixed with other less desirable sorts. The bearded wheat, known as the Assinaboia, is probably the most conspicuous impurity. Yet this is by no means the only foreign variety found.

THE COMMON PRACTICE IN PREPARING SEED DEFECTIVE.

The common practice in preparing grain for seed is to run the required amount through a fanning mill, to blow out the chaff and lighter grains, and to separate the noxious weed seeds. This practice, while desirable in any case, does not go far enough. In the first place, this seed will probably contain a mixture of grain taken from a comparatively large area, and from an uneven surface, with the result that several stages of maturity and different degrees of quality may be represented. There are almost sure to be small patches here and there throughout the field, producing inferior, stunted or diseased plants, the seed from which becomes mixed with the remainder of the crop at threshing, and is impossible to completely separate.

In the second place, we find, mixed with every crop, a considerable number of inferior plants producing light or shrunken seed, or seed which in itself may be fairly plump, yet which may have come from mongrel parentage, and is therefore not likely to produce a profitable type of plant the following year. Such seed cannot be thoroughly separated from any sample, and is therefore left free to perpetuate its mediocrity in succeeding crops. In the light of all these facts, and realizing the national importance

of the use of seed which has been specially selected for high productive qualities, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association already referred to was organized. The work of this organization embraces the whole of Canada, the head-quarters being located at Ottawa, where careful records are kept of all work done by the members, and from which certificates of registration are issued in course of time for all seed entitled to receive such recognition. The work is thus placed on a systematic basis and is conducted in a business like way.

As to the actual work required of a member, it may be said that the system does not entail very much more labor than is already given by many independent growers of seed throughout the country at the present time. In a word, the system consists in first choosing a suitable variety for foundation stock and securing a sufficient quantity of seed of that variety to sow a special nursery or "hand-selected seed plot" of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Before harvesting this plot, selection of good typical head is made by hand from strong vigorous plants to give a sufficient quantity of clean seed to sow a similar plot the following year. The remainder of the plot is then threshed and cleaned and kept by itself for general seeding purposes, or, for sowing on what is known as the "improved seed plot" or commercial field. Where this simple system has been practiced in the West the effect is most noticeable. Not only is there a marked freedom from other varieties in the plots, but the general vigor and uniformity of the crop and filling of the heads is improved greatly.

The demand for pure seed which has been grown and selected according to the above system is growing rapidly, and will continue to grow as the importance of the use of such seed becomes known.

The writer has just completed a six weeks tour of inspection through the West, and reports that excellent progress is being made by the men who have become actively engaged in the work of producing registered seed under the direction of the society. The work is being done carefully and well, and very gratifying results are being achieved, while the influence of the work itself, in stimulating others to take greater interest in the seed they use, is having a very potent effect throughout the country generally.

Arrangements have also been made to hold a special conference of the growers resident in Manitoba, at Brandon during Winter Fair week next March. This conference will probably be made an annual affair, and will serve as a means of bringing together a goodly number of active workers in order that successes and failures may be compared, and the underlying principles examined into. A regular programme of addresses will also be presented, and the session will be open to all who attend this great winter event. The public will also have an opportunity of examining for themselves the seed, plants, etc., produced by the growers, and placed on exhibition in the Seed Department of the Fair building.

L. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

A Prize Farm in Morden District

The second prize farm in the Morden competition is one of the best mixed farms in Manitoba. It is owned by Mr. G. H. Bradshaw, who has been farming it for the past seven years. Previous to that an old countryman worked it and managed to get the place pretty badly weed-infested before he sold out. The farm consists of 320 acres, and lies about four miles out of town. The soil is a clay loam, the place level and free for cultivation except about thirty acres of oak scrub about the buildings. This bit of natural bluff makes an ideal wind protection for the house and barns. It circles around the north and west sides of the lawn and farm yard, and being thick and high affords the best kind of protection.

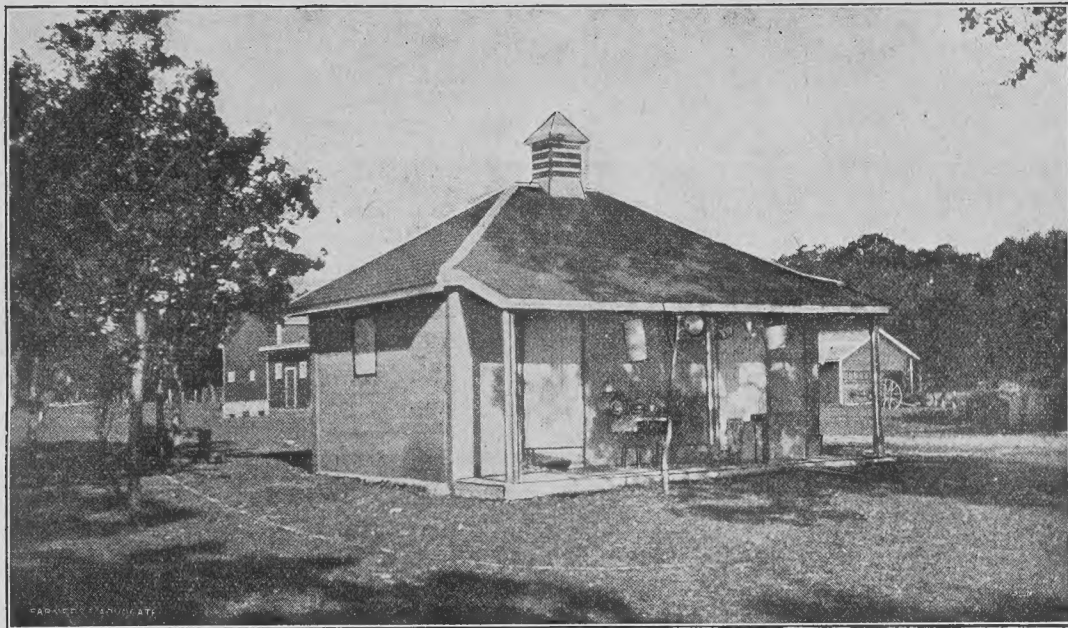
As one approaches the farm from the south the place looks very unlike the ordinary western farmstead. The buildings, and there are plenty of them, grouped close to the woods in the rear, all nicely painted and neat, the level, close cropped yard, an acre or so in extent, out in front with a bunch of sheep pasturing on it, make a farm home that some other farmers in this province could model their places after. To us it was one of the most pleasing farm scenes we have seen in Western Canada.

The buildings on this farm are very complete. They consist of a comfortable house, not over



PHOTO BY C. LOWNSBROUGH

HARVESTING WITH A TWELVE FOOT BINDER ON THE FARM OF R. D. MANN, ELMORE, SASK.



CARRIAGE AND TOOL SHED ON MR. BRADSHAW'S FARM.

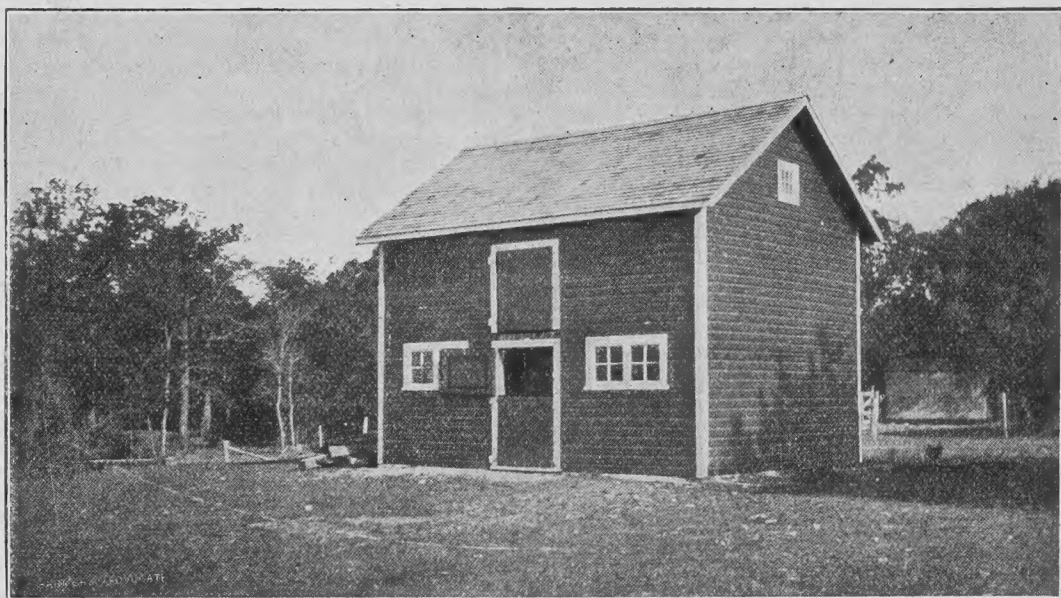
large, but sufficient for its purpose. A good sized barn, conveniently arranged, a sheep house, hog pen, poultry house, implement shed and dairy building. The buildings are all new, most of them having been constructed since the present owner secured possession of the place. The machinery equipment is complete, but not overdone. A farm threshing outfit has been added this year, a neighbor joining in to purchase it, so that threshing may be proceeded with at any time desired, and without danger of getting the farm covered with weed seeds. The machine is farm size, capable of handling from a thousand to fifteen hundred bushels per day and will be run by a gasoline engine.

Up to the present time no definite cropping system has been followed. The aim of the owner has been to get the place cleaned up a little, in doing which summer fallowing was largely practised. Now, however, with the weeds pretty well in control, in fact we would pronounce them eradicated almost altogether, with little danger of having them introduced again from careless neighbors, Mr. Bradshaw is planning a four year cropping system in which summer fallowing is to be discarded. One-quarter of the cultivated land will be in wheat each year, the remainder in equal areas of oats and barley, hay and pasture. The field sown one year to wheat will be put to oats and barley next, seeded to clover and timothy, one crop of hay taken off, pastured the following season, manure applied, and wheat sown again.

Summer fallow has been practised on the place for the last seven years. The system followed is to plow the land shallow in the fall, as early after harvest as possible, plow it good and deep in June, put the packer on immediately and work at least once a week with some implement, cultivator, disc or harrow, until fall. Mr. Bradshaw is a firm believer in the packer for

the summer fallow. He uses this implement on the spring crop as well.

Live-stock form an important part of this farm. A bunch of 30 or 40 hogs is kept all the time, eight or ten cows are milked, the young stock raised, and others in addition bought



SHEEP HOUSE ON MR. BRADSHAW'S FARM, MORDEN.

and winter fed. The arrangements for handling the hogs are unique, satisfactory and certainly convenient. One litter a year is allowed from each sow. Two mature sows are kept all the time, the remainder of the female breeding stock necessary to produce the feeding stock required,

are young sows kept from the previous litter, bred at about eight months and dropping their pigs when about a year old. These temporary breeders are then run into the fattening pens and turned off for pork, another lot of females being selected from the old sows' progeny to produce pigs for the next year. The pigs are all farrowed in the spring, it being found more profitable to raise summer than winter pigs.

The feeding and housing arrangements are very simple. There is a little shed in which the chop is stored, and a boarded yard in which the pigs feed. Dry chop is thrown into the feeding troughs and the pigs allowed to get their own drink from a creek in the woods. The house slops, and milk, of course are used, but in the main, dry chop feeding is practised and the hogs hunt their own water. They are all run together in the 30 acre bush lot, and since a good portion of the trees in the bluff are oak, they pick up about enough acorns and other bush products in the fall to keep them going. The sows in winter are sheltered in a straw stack, a V shaped contrivance being made with poles, straw blown over it, a tunnel made into the nest and the sows put in to "hibernate." This makes a cheap shelter, warm, dry, and well ventilated naturally.

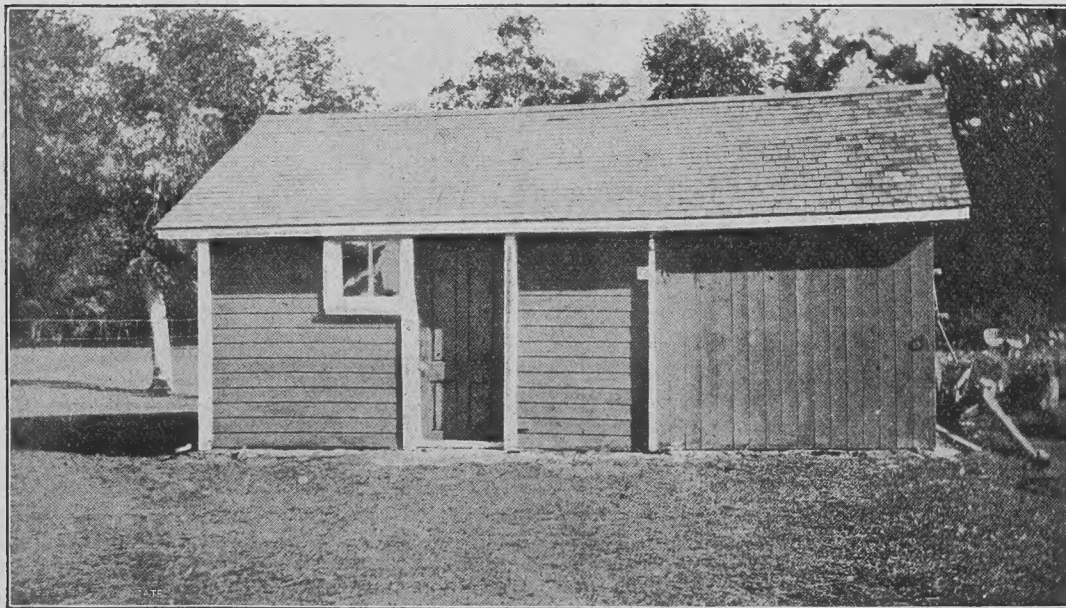
Butter is made on the farm and sold to private customers in Morden and Winnipeg. A small sized farm dairy has been built where the separator is kept, the cream churned, and the butter prepared for market. This place closely adjoins the house and well. Back of the house is a fair sized garden patch set out with gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, some plum

trees, crab and standard apples and the vegetables ordinarily grown in a farm garden. The fruit trees are not in bearing yet, but the bush fruits and strawberry patch have been producing for some time. In a sheltered situation such as this little difficulty should be experienced in growing plums, crabs and apples, since all these fruits are grown a few miles north on the Stevenson farm in a heavier soil, and in a situation almost the same as regards wind shelter.

It's the yard in front, and to the south of the house that sets this place off. It's just a piece of common prairie land, level of course, but the woods in the background, and the sheep pasturing out in front make a rural scene such as is too seldom seen in this country. The sheep flock is small, just about enough to keep the grass cropped off short, but the number will be increased. They are proving splendid weed scavengers.

At another time we intend saying something upon another phase of the management of this farm, of the business end of it. Mr. Bradshaw has some ideas on keeping farm accounts and has worked out a book-keeping and dairy system that will be made the subject of some discussion later, when the season is appropriate for such questions.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is again offering scholarships to young men who wish to take an agricultural college education, and have further enlarged the scope of the scholarship plan by offering them to young ladies who wish to take domestic science courses. All particulars will be supplied on application to the Department.



MR. BRADSHAW'S DAIRY BUILDING.

DAIRY

Wintering Dry Cows on Alfalfa

The Kansas Experiment Station tested the value of alfalfa for wintering cows not in milk. Seven head composed of dairy and beef animals were placed in the feed lot in September and received nothing during the winter except alfalfa hay. The results are recorded in the following table:—

RESULTS IN WINTERING COWS ENTIRELY ON ALFALFA HAY.

No. of cow.	Breed of Cow	Age		Weight, Sept. 2	Weight, April 4	Total gain 213 days	Daily gain
		Years	Months				
1	Shorthorn....	2	7	1000	1330	330	1.54
2	Hereford....	1	10	840	1111	271	1.27
3	Holstein....	2	6	980	1268	288	1.35
4	Holstein....	2	6	950	1238	288	1.35
5	Red Polled....	1	5	450	701	251	1.18
6	Galloway....	1	10	651	810	159	1.06
7	Galloway....	1	10	829	1039	210	1.40

It was noted that the cows greatly improved in their appearance while being fed alfalfa.

Increasing the Profits from Dairying

The profits from a herd of dairy cows can be increased in several ways. Better rations and better cows will increase returns at one end of the line and improved quality and a better selling system for the products will increase it at the other. By better rations is not meant more expensive food stuffs or more food, for that matter, but a better arrangement in the ration of the feeding stuffs available for use. In some cases this may result in a lowering of the cost of the feed, in others it may increase. In some cases the feeds at hand may not be sufficient for the purpose of compounding a balanced ration and certain other stuffs must be purchased to supply the deficiency. But whatever the circumstances are, it pays generally, providing the cows are worth feeding at all, to feed a ration compounded so as to supply the proper nutrient in about the proper proportions for milk production.

It is easy figuring increased profits from keeping better cows, but more difficult sometimes to find the cows than it is to figure profits from them. The most profitable dairy herds in this continent have been built up, got together by selection and careful breeding, built up upon the foundation stock the founder happened to have about him when operations first began, and by judicious selection of the females and the use of sires bred in a milking line, the milk yield has been built up, slowly to be sure, but certainly. It is rather a hit and miss game,—trying to buy better cows than one has oneself. The rational way to improve, is to find out first what your own herd is doing and eliminate from it all cows giving less than a given amount of milk. Good dairy cows are not for sale as a rule, except in the dispersion of a herd, and anyway a man can build up a herd of good producers from his own stock, about as quickly, and certainly at less cost, than by purchasing outright.

At the other end of the line there is the possibility of increasing returns by producing a better

article, and this involves generally nothing more than a little better care of the product, in the handling of the milk and the manufacture and sale of it in whatever form it is disposed of. The dairyman who won't improve the quality of his product, if it is butter, say, until the price of butter gets higher, will never improve at all, will always sell his goods for the lowest price such commodity sells for. Improvement has to come before the price increases. As long as he is content to remain in the axle grease class, he will take axle grease price for his butter. This refers of course to butter made on the farm. Better care of the cows, more efficient help in caring for them, a better and cleaner way of manufacturing the butter, and last of all but essentially important, a modern way of selling the products—these are some of the things that will increase the profits of dairy farming.

Playing at Dairying

If dairying is ever to become the extensive industry which its possibilities and advantages warrant it in becoming, there will have to be a lot of weeding-out done among the herds that now furnish our milk supply. In every herd of milch cows that one meets every time he is looking for cows, there are one or more that are simply an expense to their owners. And the less attention there is given to the culling of a herd, the greater is the loss through these boarders. The law of averages is the only rule that appears to regulate the quantity and quality of the milk a herd gives. Dairying as an industry is discredited in Western Canada on the ground that it does not pay, yet there is no serious steady attempt made by most cow owners to put the industry on a business basis. Dairying, as it is commonly followed, is like starting a factory with the cast-off machinery of a competitor, or in a broken down plant.

In Canada we have facilities for testing pure bred cows and recording them in their respective herd books, as well as facilities for conducting cow testing associations to weed out grade cows, yet there is not a cow in Western Canada registered in the former, and very few herds that are being improved by the latter. Under these circumstances no one can say with any degree of finality that dairying will not make money for the man who follows it, and the very encouraging partial success of those who practice dairying without testing their cows, indicates that very good money can be made when the industry is run on business principles.

HORTICULTURE

Harvesting the Potato Crop

Potatoes are ready to be dug when the vines have died down and are dry. The tubers then are mature, providing of course, that the crop has not been affected with blight, and growth checked prematurely. There are a number of different ways in which potatoes may be taken from the ground. Where a small patch only is grown, a fork or shovel is generally used, the tubers being thrown up on the surface and picked up. The hand method of digging is all right for the average grower who has half an acre

or less to get out, but the cost per bushel of harvesting in this way is too great, and labor too scarce, for the hand method to be followed where any considerable acreage is grown. Digging by hand costs anywhere from three to six cents per bushel, sometimes more, a great deal depending on the skill of the man doing the work. Half an acre is a good day's work for a man with a fork or shovel. The majority of men dig less than half an acre a day.

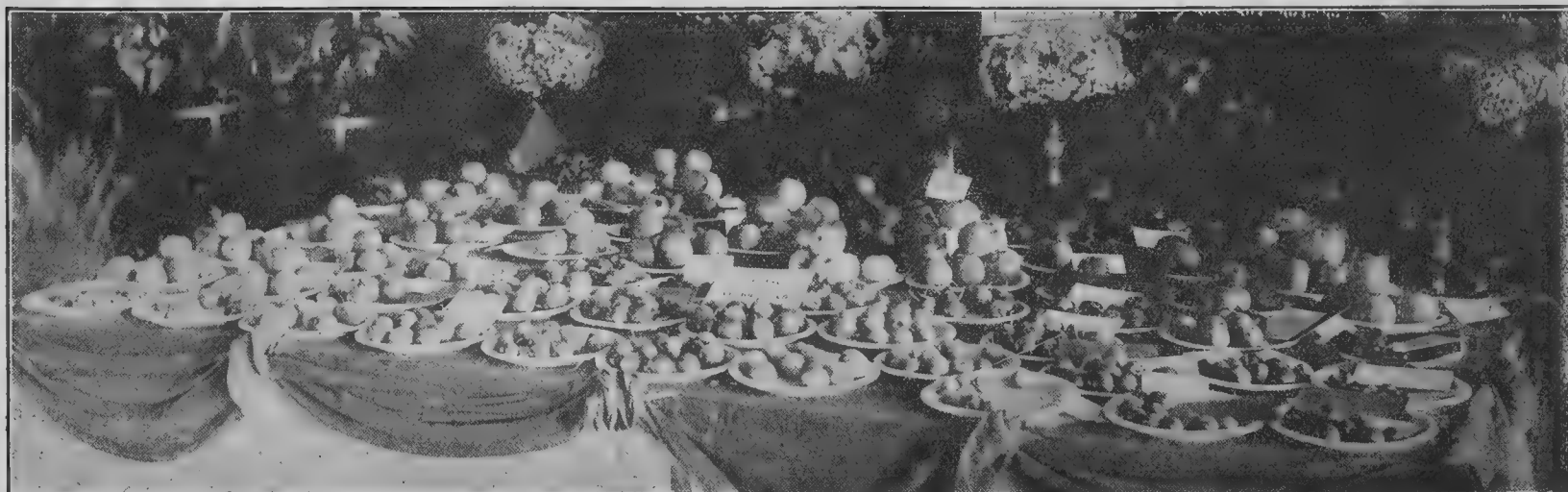
Where several acres of potatoes are grown a mechanical digger becomes an economic necessity. It is almost impossible to procure labor for potato digging in this country, and while the outlay for a digging machine amounts to a hun red dollars or more, it will harvest the crop at less cost per bushel than can be done by hand. By mechanical diggers we do not mean the shovel plow implement used in some places, where five or eight men with a team of horses will take up two acres or so a day, but a machine that will dig five or six acres a day, separate the tubers from the soil, and leave them in a row, clean and free from vines or earth where they may be easily picked up.

These mechanical diggers differ somewhat in construction. In the potato growing districts of this continent the type used largely is the shovel-point machines. These machines are built with two-drive wheels, one on each side of the digging, and with shaking apparatus, straddling the row that is being dug. The digging device consists of a shovel point, about eighteen inches in breadth and bluntly pointed. It is forced under the row of potatoes and the row lifted and deposited on the elevator. The elevator is five, six or more feet in length, made of iron slats fastened an inch and a half or so apart. An attachment from the drive wheels keeps the elevator in motion as the tubers, soil and vines are carried up it, and by the time the upper end is reached, the soil has fallen through and the vines and tubers go over the rear end. Here, on some machines, there is a contrivance for removing the vines and throwing them to one side, so that the tubers are deposited in a row behind the machine and are readily picked up.

Three or four horses are required on most diggers. The horse power required depends to some extent on the depth the tubers are below the surface and on the character of the soil. The machines work satisfactorily in all kinds of soil and may be used wherever and whenever digging could be managed by hand. The advantages in favor of machine digging are that it costs less to get the crop out, (two cents a bushel ought to cover all expenses), it makes a better job, leaves few tubers in the ground, cleans them off pretty well, and leaves the land in excellent shape for the succeeding crop.

Strawberry Grower's Experience

Last June I sent you a letter on growing strawberries in Alberta, and promised at the same time to tell your readers something of this season's crop. Well, now that the season is over, I am sorry to say it is not as satisfactory as I should have liked. We had nine days' successive rain just when the plants were in full bloom. The rain washed all the pollen from the bloom, so that the fruit did not set properly. Some of the bloom that came before the rain set the fruit all right, and I had some of the finest and best fruit that I ever had from the same variety,



FRUIT DISPLAY OF MR. A. P. STEVENSON AT THE WINNIPEG HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

—the Williams—grown in Ontario. I also had some on the bloom that came after the rain that were very good. But for the most part the crop was of an inferior quality in shape and size, but the flavor was good.

Now, while I am disappointed in my crop, I am not at all discouraged, for I have lost part of my crop in Ontario from the same cause once or twice. We had them on our table here this year for a very long season, some four weeks or over.

Since you published my last article in your very valuable paper I have received a great many letters from your readers wanting information on care, etc., of strawberries, some of which letters I have answered, but they came so thick and fast that I thought it would be better for all concerned to give you a short article now, that will do for fall and winter care of the plants, and then in the early spring give you another article on setting out plants and the summer care of same.

Strawberry plants should be kept clean in the early fall and the soil should be kept loose so that the runners can take root, and if there is a little soil or lump of earth placed on the runner just behind the nude, or end of the runner, to keep them in place, and also draw the moisture they will take root much quicker. In no case should the runners be left closer together than from six to eight inches; as they grow so dense a foliage in this western country that they shut out the sun and do not set the fruit so well.

As soon as the ground is frozen in the fall the plants should be covered with about two inches of clean straw or marsh hay as a winter protection. This covering should be left on in the spring until there is a growth started in the plants, then taken off and placed between the rows to keep the fruit clean in case of heavy dashes of rain, to keep the ground moist, and more than all, to have the straw for a covering in case of June frosts.

Central Alta.

JAMES CHEGWIN.

FIELD NOTES

British Notes

The Board of Agriculture has issued its report of crops and live-stock for the current season. The total acreage under crops and grass is 32,211,381—a decrease of 32,066 compared with 1907. Potatoes show the greatest increase in acreage of any crop, and the greatest decrease is in barley.

The number of horses, 1,545,671, and of cattle, 6,905,134, show very slight changes.

* * *

Supplies of British wheat are unusually heavy for the time of year, but much of it is in damp condition owing to the unfavorable harvest weather which still continues. The week's average town prices are 31s. 9d. per quarter for wheat, 22s. 1d. for barley, and 17s. 7d. for oats. The average price of wheat for the cereal year just ended has been good, being 32s. 10d. per qr., compared with 27s. 11d. for the previous year.

* * *

Great damage has been done to the hop fields of Kent by the stormy, inclement weather of the last few days. Fully one-third of the crop will be left unpicked. The harvest promised to be so abundant that it is a question whether it is a calamity from the farmer's standpoint as an abundance would have meant low prices and a large surplus.

* * *

France is trying a new experiment in an attempt to solve the "back to the land" problem. This may be summed up as "half an acre and a cottage." Parliament has sanctioned a bill providing £2,000,000 to be loaned at 2 per cent. through local companies under government guarantee. Laborers and others may acquire a plot of land and a modest homestead. The land must not cost more than £48, and its extent is limited to half an acre. The intending purchaser must pay £9. 12s. to enter into possession—if he has not the money he may deposit his savings till he has the necessary amount. He must undertake that he, or his children, will cultivate the land, and also insure his life. Should the experiment succeed, the promoters will ask for larger credits from Parliament.

* * *

The 25th Annual Bath Horse Show had a record number of entries over any recent year, and was very well patronized considering the unsettled weather. There were many fine hunters amongst the ninety-nine exhibited. Mr. Simpson Hinchliffe's famous five-year-old brown gelding "Broadwood" was awarded first place in the open class, and the Championship Cup. There were over one hundred exhibits in the hack and harness classes.

In spite of mingled sunshine and shower, enormous crowds were present at this year's Dublin Horse Show. The visit of the Viceroy in state, was signalized by the presence of society in force, and the gaily dressed visitors were a brilliant sight.

The Hunter's Champion Cup, and the Champion Gold Medal were carried off by Major Alexander's gelding, "Redshank."

Mr. Paul Hoffman was awarded the Cochrane Challenge Cup, for the best pair of ponies or horses in tandem class, with his gelding "Riot," and mare, "Green Girl."

From every point of view the show compares very favorably with any of its predecessors. In young hunters there was a grand display, but the heavy weights were not so good. Many foreigners were present and were eager bidders on weight-carrying mares and well-bred horses. Big prices were given for hunters—£1,400, £1,200, and £850 were paid by three Continental buyers. Still some exceedingly cheap lots were secured by astute buyers—for instance Mr. Denneby bought a good looking yearling for £45, and could have disposed of it at once for four times the amount.

Upon the whole, many fine horses changed hands at fairly good prices—a satisfactory admission from Irish horse owners.

* * *

The annual show of Shorthorn cattle at Birmingham brought out an excellent entry of exhibits of a quality probably better than last year. The entries numbered 340, and many well known breeders were represented. Mr. James Blundell's "Ream Hill Flora," a fine roan beast was given first honors in the cow class, and afterwards sold for 52 gs. Competition was exceedingly keen in the bull class, exceeding 18 months. First place went to Lord Calthorpe's "Music Leader." At the sale he only realized 26 gs. In the 12 to 18 months bull class, Mr. H. Turner's "Right Honourable," secured first honors, and sold for 56 gs.

* * *

This year's Derbyshire Agricultural Show suffered from fitful weather. The various classes were well filled on the whole, though fewer horses were shown. Shire horses are always a notable feature at this show, and the section was fully up to the high Derbyshire standard. Lord Winterstoke's two-year-old brown filly, "Danesfield Dazzle" carried off the Shire Horse Society's medal.

* * *

Lord Derby's famous herd of Sussex cattle have been disposed of at auction by Messrs. Thornton. The herd brought 2283 guineas, an average of 16 gs. The highest figure, 61 gs, was paid by Mr. John Augier for the bull, "Masterpiece."

* * *

Very good progress has been made under the Small Holdings Act. In all 19,000 persons have applied for 300,000 acres, and according to the Commissioners, "it is evident that a large proportion of the applicants are thoroughly suitable men." Upon the whole the applicants seem to be provided with ample capital for the land acquired.

Leeds, England.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

* * *

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion of cement and gravel is to be recommended for the concrete base: One part cement, two and one-half parts clean, sharp sand and five parts loose gravel or inch layer of a mixture of one part cement broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a one to one and one-half inch layer of a mixture of one part cement and one and one-half to two parts clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from five to eight inches, depending upon the load it has to carry.

Protracted Dry Spell in Ontario

Press reports in Ontario indicate that in certain districts crops and live-stock are suffering seriously for want of rain. In the Niagara peninsula vegetable crops are in a bad way, such crops particularly as potatoes, carrots, celery, and cabbage. The ground is so hard and dry in some places that it is next to impossible to prepare land for fall wheat sowing, and unless rain comes soon it will be impossible to sow this autumn. The dry weather and heat are also ripening up the fruit very rapidly, making the handling of it difficult.

In Eastern Ontario the same condition seems to prevail, as well as in the central parts and the West. At Kingston and in the district around, fall crops are badly in need of moisture, pools and creeks are dried up and live-stock have a hard time quenching their thirst. In the Ottawa Valley the same complaint is heard. No rain has fallen in that locality for a month, and things are badly dried up. Plowing for fall wheat or fall plowing is impossible. The grass is pretty well gone and dairymen find it necessary to feed their cows. Milk has fallen off, and dairymen in many instances find difficulty in supplying their customers. It is the same, seemingly, in all parts of the province east and west, crops are suffering and live-stock being fed in nearly all districts.

Events of the week

CANADIAN.

The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved and elections will be held on October 26th.

* * *

Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, and Professor McLean, Toronto University, were last week, appointed to the Railway Commission. The board as now constituted consists of six members.

* * *

Judge Maybee and Dr. Mills, of the Railway Commission, held a hearing in Winnipeg last week. Considerable evidence and argument were offered on the matter of freight rates, it being held by certain interests that the rates in force on the C. N. and C. P. railways are discriminatory. Decision was reserved.

* * *

Hon. R. W. Scott, who has served in the Federal cabinet for the past twelve years as secretary of state, has resigned. Jas. Murphy is slated to succeed him. Mr. Scott is 86 years of age, but despite his years will continue to lead his party in the Senate.

* * *

A fire occurred last Monday in the tunnel being constructed beneath Detroit River in which several men lost their lives. The flames started in the frame work at the entrance of the tunnel while two hundred men were working under air pressure beyond. It was necessary for the workmen to first pass through the air locks, a procedure that requires considerable time, for the reason that if brought out immediately from a compartment where the air pressure is four or five times normal, serious results will follow. They then raced for safety directly into the burning area through the smoke and flames. That a few men only lost their lives is a marvel. The tunnel was not seriously injured.

* * *

The forest fires which have been raging for weeks in all directions from the Sault on both sides of the boundary, besides burning up millions of feet of valuable timber are covering the lakes and St. Mary's River with such a pall of smoke that navigation of the straits between Lakes Huron and Superior is extremely difficult, sometimes impossible. The fires extend along the Canadian side from back of Sudbury to Batchewana, Michipicoten and Fort William, and on the American side below the straits in the Alpena Ausable lumbering district. The smoke cloud extends from Toledo to Port Arthur and navigation over the entire lake route is affected.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Asiatic cholera seems to be very prevalent in St. Petersburg this year and a hundred deaths or more from the disease, are being recorded daily.

* * *

On October 12, delegates from the four independent States which at present constitute British South Africa will meet at Durban to frame a plan of union. The scheme they adopt will be submitted to the four Parliaments, and possibly to the four peoples, by referendum, and if accepted another great confederacy will be formed.

* * *

James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, celebrated his seventieth birthday the other day and in emphasizing the occasion proceeded to do some more preaching to the great American agricultural classes, whom he has endeavored to lecture to before on scientific farming and kindred themes. According to Mr. Hill's way of thinking, farming is not only on the up grade, but farmers never more will sell their products as cheaply as they have done in the past. Wheat will never again sell for less than ninety cents per bushel, and other farm products will be in proportion. He didn't explain exactly how this most desirable condition of affairs was to be brought about.

* * *

The most remarkable combination between capital and labor ever conceived was launched recently by representatives of four railroad brotherhoods and leading officials and investors of sixteen railroad companies. It will be known as the American Railroad and Investor's association, and the investors in all the railroads in North America will be invited to join. The officials and railroad employees represent four hundred thousand organized men.

The organization will endeavor to defeat all unjust legislation against the railroads, whether in congress or the State legislatures. It is to be kept clear of politics.

* * *

Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, is working overtime these days trying to recover the reputation he lost the day he dropped out of the Olympia, after his managers had boasted to the world that he was the fastest long distance mover on earth. Tom suffered a loss that day that he will be a while recovering from. However, he is trying to make amends, and on Thanksgiving Day he is going to run in two Marathon races, one over a twenty mile course at Hamilton, the other a fifteen mile cross country jaunt at Guelph. The Hamilton race is in the morning and the moment Tom jogs in a winner, as he expects to, gets his running togs off and store clothes on, he will jump into an auto and slip over to Guelph, arriving there in time to get started in the fifteen mile race, which he also expects to win hands down.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The thirtieth annual Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, August 29 to September 14, was bigger and better than ever. In live stock, particularly in Clydesdale horses, shorthorn cattle and sheep, the display was indeed gratifying to the exhibition board, and satisfying to interested visitors. The attendance, too, was in keeping with the standard of the exhibition in every department. Delightful weather, with slightly high temperature during the second week favored the management, and record crowds were in order: On Labor Day all previous records were broken with 135,000 in attendance. The net result is that the Industrial fair stands thousands to the good, and is in a position to erect new buildings and make arrangements for a greater and a grander show in 1909.

HORSE DISPLAY

Seldom, if ever, have the stables in the exhibition grounds at Toronto been filled with horses in greater numbers or higher class.

In heavy horses the sections were well filled with Clydesdales. Other breeds, however, were not sufficiently numerous to shake the faith of the Clydesdale men in the future of their chosen breed. Percherons, brought in by Crouch and others, attracted considerable attention, but it will be many years before this French breed does much in Ontario to displace the noble Clydesdale.

CLYDESDALES.

There may be difference of opinion as to whether or not this year's Clydesdales were the best ever seen at a Toronto exhibition, but all will agree that the interest, from the standpoint of exhibitor and onlooker, never was greater. The judge, Mr. James Weir, of Sandilands, Scotland, kept everyone guessing. As a rule, the large strong-boned animals were his choice, and the casual observer was led to believe such specimens were the type desired by the judge. But now and again an animal of neater, finer and more compact form was given the preference, and, in fact, sometimes placed between two of the more massive representatives on the award sheet, so that before the judging was over some not very complimentary remarks on the consistency of the rating were passed.

The Canadian, rightly or wrongly, likes to see uniformity of type in the list of winners, if it can be found in the class competing, and unless some positive reason exists, it is exceptionable, to follow the first choice with any but an animal of similar stamp, if available. In the class for stallions, four years old and upwards, for instance, few judges, we surmise, would have separated Sir Marcus and President Roosevelt, by Rowallan. Possibly some would have placed the latter at the top, though it is, we believe, generally conceded that Sir Marcus was given his proper place. Then, although Rowallan may have a slightly better pair of feet in front, it seemed a rather far jump to so break the type as was done in the placing. The same feature was noticeable in the ruling in the two-year-old filly section. In the championships, however, genuine surprises were coming. The choice of Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd as grand champion was evidence of a return to the popular type. But when it came to the stallion championships, and Sir Marcus was passed over for his two-year-old opponent, Landsdowne, a fine colt, of the larger and more rugged build, with exceptional scale for his age, with strong, well-set legs and honest feet, the enthusiasts again were non-plussed. If Landsdowne was entitled to beat Sir Marcus, then why not Ness' two-year-old, Bouquet, for supreme female honors?

The list of exhibitors included such well-known breeders as Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; Graham Bros., of Claremont; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que.; Thos. Mercer, of Markdale; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Donald Gunn & Son, of Beaverton; Dalgety Bros., of London; T. D. Elliot, of Bolton, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton. J. D. Larkin, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, also had a fine string. Other competitors were: W. J. Cowan, of Cannington; John A. Boag, of Queensville; A. G. Gormley, of Unionville; Robt. Young, of Mono Mills; John Davidson, of Ashburn; W. A. Shields & Son, of Milton; Neil Blair, of Brooke; Wm. Woodley, of Dundas, and John Brown & Sons, of Galt.

Following are the awards: Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew on Sir Marcus; 2, Mercer, on Rowallan; 3, Smith & Richardson on President Roosevelt; 4, Dalgety Bros., on Marchfield Baron. Stallions, 4 years and upwards (importers excluded)—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Royal Baron; 2, Cowan, on Buteman; 3, Young, on Sir Mark; 4, Davidson, on Baron Montague. Stallion 3 years—1, Graham Bros., on Baron Laird; 2, Dalgety Bros., on Baron Lomond; 3, Larkin on Fairlawn; 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Caignair. Stallion, 2 years—1, Graham Bros., on Landsdowne; 2, Ness & Son, on Galtly Forever; 3, Graham Bros., on General Favorite; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Dunure Pebble. Yeld mare, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd; 2, Gunn & Son, on Dunrobin Mabel; 3, Gormley, on

Beauty. Filly, 3 years—1, Larkin, on Baron's Rose; 2, Larkin, on Blythe Baroness; 3, Cowan, on Crosby Gem; 4, Gunn & Son, on Margherita. Filly, 2 years—1, Ness & Son, on Bouquet; 2, Graham Bros., on Queen of the Waves; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Bishopton Queen. Best stallion, any age—Graham Bros., on Landsdowne. Best mare, any age—Graham-Renfrew, on Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd.

When the winners of the stallion classes came together, any of those who were supposed to know, had it all settled that Sir Marcus, last year's champion at Toronto and Chicago, would repeat his triumph. The feeling of the hundreds of Clydesdale men when Landsdowne was ribboned as the grand champion was shown to be one of disgust. Not one clap of approval was heard, but when Sir Marcus pranced in front of the stand the crowd showed their preference in claps and cheers. A mighty good colt carried off the championship, but a wonderful horse, fully matured, took second place.

In the female championship, also, the calculations of competent Clydesdale men were set at naught. Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd, although a great mare, of high quality, could not be expected to stand over such animals as Bouquet and Baron's Rose, after Sir Marcus being beaten out by Landsdowne. However, the yeld mare got the championship ribbon, and the judging of Clydesdales ended without interested parties knowing what type was considered by Judge Weir as being preferable.

The shire exhibit was decidedly small in numbers and was made up by John Gardhouse & Son, J. M. Gardhouse, Thos. Mercer, Geo. Allen and A. G. Clarke. Gardhouse & Sons won the championship for stallions with Royal King third. Gardhouse & Sons also won the female championship with Tuttlebrook Fuchsia. Percherons were exhibited by Little Missouri Horse Co., of Pennsylvania, J. Crouch & Son, of Indiana, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook and Hamilton & Hawthorn, of Simcoe.

HACKNEYS.

Hackneys of both sexes and all ages were admired for substance, combined with action. Animals of higher quality never have appeared at the Canadian National. The entry list included Graham Bros., of Claremont; T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton; Calkins & Augsbury, of Byron, Mich.; J. D. Larkin, of Niagara-on-the-Lake; Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; A. Yeager, of Simcoe; Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe; Oak Park Stock Farm, of Brantford; Geo. A. Bennett & Sons, of Carlisle; John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville; T. A. Cox, of Brantford; B. Gallop, of Milton West, and Cessford Thomson, of Malvern. Awards were made by Richard Gibson, of Delaware.

The awards were: Stallions, four years and upwards, 15 hands 2 in. and over.—1, Graham Bros. on Colorito, by Resador; 2, Oak Park Stock Farm, on Crayke Mikado, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 3, Calkins & Augsbury, on Woodlawn Beau, by Sir Augustus; 4, Hassard, on Atwick Astonishment, by Atwick Jubilee. Stallions, four years and upwards, under 15 hands 2 in.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Brigham Radiant, by Rosador; 2, Yeager, on King's Chocolate, by Chocolate Jr.; 3, Calkins & Augsbury, on General Carboy, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Copmanthorpe Swell, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Stallion, 3 years.—1, Bennet & Sons, on Admaston Nugget, by Goldfinder 6th; 2, Calkins & Augsbury, on Ossington Grand, by Lord Ossington, and 3, on Blanch Sportsman, by Rosador. Stallion, 2 years.—1, Graham Bros., on Shawhill Duke, by Polonius; 2, Cox, on Langton's Colonel.

Filly, 3 years old.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Saxon's Queen, by Saxon; 2, Hassard, on Salford Nebulla; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Gingerbread. Filly, 2 years.—1, Oak Park Stock Farm, on Oak Park Daisy, and 2, on Fylde Beauty. Brood mare, with foal at side.—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Carmen; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Wild Cherry; 3, Thomson, on Lady Clendrie.

Best stallion, any age.—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Brigham Radiant.

Best female, any age.—Graham-Renfrew Co., on Carmen.

STANDARD-BREDS.

The true quality of the stock bred by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, was found in the classes of Standard-breds. In the stallions, four years and up, her horse, Mograzia, sired by Moko, winner at the Horse Show at Toronto, is of special merit. Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, stood second with Kings' Counsel sired by Mambrino King; S. E. Turner, of Barrie, third, with The Reprobate; and Tilt & Ross, of Derry West, fourth, with Jud Posey. These exhibitors also won in other classes. Among other successful competitors were, J. J. Wolfe, of Cooksville; Wm. J. Martin, of Binbrook; and Paterson Bros., of East Toronto.

THOROUGHBREDS.

The classes of Thoroughbreds were not well filled, but the animals were to the taste of the ring-lover. Paterson Bros., of East Toronto, had the best stallion, in Halting. Wm. McKay, of Todmorden, stood second with Procession; and Messrs. Barbour, of Toronto, third with Billeneer. In three-years-old stallions, James Bovaird, of Brampton, was first with St. Basset, and Barbour second with Longboat.

BEST TEN HORSES.

An imposing array of horseflesh came before the judges, Messrs. Weir, Starr and Bishop, on Thursday, when five groups of ten each entered the ring. The competitors were, Graham Bros., Graham-Renfrew Co., Smith & Richardson, Miss K. L. Wilks, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Each group comprised many ribbon-wearers of superior quality. The choice fell on Graham Bros., whose seven Clydesdale and three Hackney stallions are hard to beat. Graham-Renfrew Co. also had a good string, but, although four were champions in their classes, one was a gelding, and three mares, five of the group being Clydesdales and five Hackneys. Smith & Richardson had ten Clydesdales, only one of which was a female. The winning group comprised Baron Alister, Baron Laird, Bonnie Doon, Boreland Chief, Landsdowne, General Favorite, Baron Sceptre, Colorito, Cuddington, and Shawhill Duke.

CATTLE.

THE BEEF BREEDS.

Of the beef breeds of cattle at the Toronto exhibition it may be said that in numbers the Shorthorns were out as strong as usual, and the quality, on the average, was quite up to the standard of former years. Entries were made by over twenty breeders and quite that number shared in the competition. The principle exhibitors were: Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; the Little Missouri Horse Co., Meadville, Pa., and the following Ontario breeders: W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; J. A. Watt, and J. Watt & Son, Salem; W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman; A. Duncan & Son, Carluke; W. R. Elliot & Son, Guelph; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; T. E. and G. C. Robson & Sons, Ilderton; John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; Eastwood Bros., New Toronto; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam; Kyle Bros., Ayr; H. Smith, Exeter. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., as single judge, made the awards for the whole class with much satisfaction. In the aged bull section a clear first was found in the light roan, 3 year old Sidelight, bred by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, (sired by Rayne Wonder) and shown by the Little Missouri Horse Co. He is a bull of excellent type, character and quality, but had no walk-over in the contest with the Dryden bred Bertie's Hero, a red 5 year old, shown by Edwards & Co., and Jilt's Victor, a roan 6 year old shown by J. A. Watt, the rating being in the order named. The surprise of the bull sections was found in the first prize 2 year old bull, Royal Chief, a rich roan of ideal form and quality bred by R. A. and J. A. Watt, sired by Mildred's Royal, out of Crocus, (Imp.) and shown by A. Duncan & Son Carluke, Wentworth County. This bull, shown for the first time at Toronto, won easily the senior male and grand champion awards, the reserve for the former being Sidelight, and for the supreme position, Eastwood Bros. first prize senior yearling, Gallant Sailor, a rich roan of excellent type and quality, bred by T. Redmond and sired by Sailor Champion. Elliot & Son were second in the 2 year old section with Rose Victor, a capital red son of Sittyton Victor (Imp.) and out of Mina 8th (Imp.), an animal showing fine character and type. Second in the senior yearling section was Gardhouse & Son's Archer's First, a promising roan son of Prince of Archers (Imp.). In junior yearlings two excellent white youngsters, Pettit's Silver Prince and Harry Smith's Viscount Vanity were first and second.

In an uncommonly strong class of nineteen senior bull calves, Kyle Bros. won with a deep bodied, straight lined red, Broadhook's Chancellor, by Bapton Chancellor (Imp.). Second and fourth awards went to Edwards & Co., for a red and a roan, by Missie Champion, then to J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, for a red by Ben Lomond (Imp.). In a good class of cows the noted champion-winning heifer of former years, Queen Ideal, bred by H. Fairbairn, sired by Royal Prince, 31241, and owned by Sir Geo. Drummond, a roan cow now 5 years old, of grand conformation, and fine quality, was a clear first, followed by Edwards & Co.'s roan Pine Grove Clipper, by Marquis of Zenda, third going to Robson's roan, Queenston Bellona, by Derby (Imp.), and fourth to Drummond's red Lavender 44th, by Cicely's Pride (Imp.). The 2 year old heifer class was led by an uncommonly strong red heifer, Mina Princess, recently imported from the States by J. A. Watt, bred by Carpenter & Ross, of Ohio, and sired by Whitehall Count. This heifer was rightly awarded the senior championship over Queen Ideal, as she is smooth and true in all her make up, but was beaten in a very close contest for grand champion by Amos & Son's red senior yearling, Pleasant Valley Jilt, by Old Lancaster (Imp.), a former Toronto grand champion who died too soon, as he proved a remarkable successful heifer getter. The second prize senior yearling Lancaster Bud, a white half-sister, by the same sire is a close compeer of the supreme champion. In junior yearling heifers, Edwards & Co. won with a charming roan daughter of Missie Champion, and in a very strong class of senior heifer calves, J. A. Watt had a popular winner in the roan, Queen of Dreamland, by Royal Prince, and of the same family as Queen Ideal.

In the competition for graded herd Edwards & Co. were first, J. A. Watt was second, Sir Geo. Drummond third and Robson's fourth. For exhibitor's young herd, Amos & Son were first; Pettit & Son, second; Edwards & Co., third; H. Smith, fourth. For breeder's young herd the placing was—1, Amos & Son; 2, Pettit & Son; 3, Edwards & Co.

Exhibitors of Aberdeen Angus were James Bowman, Guelph, John Lowell, of Elora and T. Broadfoot, of Fergus. The male championship was won by Lowes, Elm Park Ringleader Sixth. The junior champion was a yearling called Magnificent, which was recently imported by Mr. Bowman. After having won third in his class at the Royal, Mr. Bowman won the herd prize, Lowes second.

There were three herds of Herefords out, the exhibitors being J. A. Govenlock, H. D. Smith, W. H. Hunter. Hunter won the championship of males but Govenlock got first for herds and female championship.

Col. McCrae, of Guelph, and R. Shaw, of Brantford, made the exhibit of Galloways, the Colonel getting all the championships and the herd prize.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

The Ayrshire and Jersey breeds were out in stronger force than usual, and measured up to, if not beyond, the usual in character and quality. The Holsteins were short in number and on the whole not as well shown as in former years, only one of the herds generally shown here being represented this year. Ayrshires were shown from the Standard herds of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, and A. Hume & Co. and Wm. Stewart Sons, Menie, Ont. The prize awards were distributed by Dan Drummond, Ottawa and W. P. Shanck, Avon, N.Y., Ness securing the lion's share of the principle prizes, the other exhibitors following in the order named, Ness winning the first prize, senior and grand male championship, with his invincible aged bull, Barcheskie King's Own. Hunter was second and Hume third in the aged bull section. In two-year-old bulls a very strong first was found in Netherhall Milkman, imported by Ness and shown by P. D. McArthur, N. Georgetown, Que. Ness was first in yearling bulls and senior bull. Hunter was first in aged cows with Barboigh Big Nancy (Imp.) which was also senior and grand champion female. Ness was first in all the herd and group sections, Hunter being second for graded herd and Hume second for young herd and progeny of a bull.

Jerseys were very strong in numbers and quality, probably in advance of the display of any former year in both respects. The principal exhibitors were B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, D. Duncan, Don, Wm. McKenzie (of McKenzie & Mann) Toronto and Thompson Porter, West Toronto. The principle winnings were pretty well divided between Bull & Son and Duncan. McKenzie's imported bull, Pearl of Kirkfield, male grand champions of this show, repeated his performance this year, being a very superior animal of the Island type. The reserve for senior champion was Duncan's two-year-old bull, Fontaine's Boyle, which defeated Porter's Golden Fox of Dentonia placed first as a yearling and junior champion last year. Duncan was first in a grand class of ten yearling bulls with Brilliant's Golden Fern, and also first in senior bull calves with Golden Jolly of Don. Bull & Son scored in the grandest class of Jersey cows ever seen at Toronto with Brampton Primrose recently imported, a model cow of the breed. Duncan came second with Lady Primrose of Don, of his own breeding, McKenzie was third with Jetty of Kirkfield (Imp.). In the three-year-old cow section Duncan again scored with Rosetta of Don, a grand young cow, defeating several imported cows, McKenzie being second with Mabel Denton, (Imp.) Bull & Son won first and second in two-year-old heifers, a home bred entry winning over an imported one. In yearling heifers in milk, McKenzie won with a charming imported heifer which was also junior female champion. Duncan was first for graded herd, bull for young herd, Duncan first for four animals, get of one bull, and bred by exhibitor. Duncan was also first for a cow with two of her progeny.

Holsteins were shown by G. W. Clemons, St. George; Duncan & Hulet, Norwich; S. Hutchinson, Aurora; and C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Clemons won all first prizes, but two in individual sections, also male grand championship on his aged bull Sir Mercedes Teake, and female grand championship on his aged cow, Kaatje de Boer 3rd. Also all the firsts for herds and groups.

SHEEP

The sheep section of the show at Toronto has seldom been as strong as this year. Owing to the 30 days quarantine on sheep going into the States many show sheep which would have otherwise gone across the line for show or sale were present at the Canadian National and the display was very fine. Imported animals were strongly in evidence, but home bred sheep held their own admirably, defeating in several instances the imported stock.

Cotswolds were shown by T. H. Shore, Glanworth; J. Rawlings, Forest; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; E. F. Park Burford; the prizes being fairly well distributed, Shore winning in aged ram and aged ewe, Rawlings in shearling and ram lamb, shearling ewe; Ross in shearling ewe and Park with ewe lamb. Rawlings had the champion ram, Ross the champion ewe, Rawlings won first for pen of lambs, open flock and Canadian bred flock.

In Leicesters, which were the most numerous, and in the hands of the most exhibitors of all the breeds were shown by James Snell, Clinton; A. and W. Whitelaw, Guelph; John Kelly, Shakespeare; F. Kelly, Alymer; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; O. Turnbull, Walton. Snell was first for aged ewe and for open flock, but second for aged ram and shearling ram. Whitelaws won in aged ram, shearling ram and champion ram with their aged ram. John Kelly was first for ram lamb, shearling ewe, ewe lamb, pen of lambs and Canadian herd flock.

Shropshires made a splendid showing, a considerable lot of recently imported animals being in the competition, and a strong contingent of Canadian bred. The exhibitors were, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford; Oak Park Farm, Brantford; J. and D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Hammer & Hodgson won in aged ram, shearling ram, shearling ewe and ewe lamb, also male and female championship. Lloyd Jones was first with ram lamb, second for aged and shearling ram and for open flock. Campbell was strong in Canadian bred classes winning first for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor and for Canadian bred flock. Oxfords were well shown by Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell; A. Simenton, Blackheath, and I. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe; the first named firm winning the majority of first prizes including flock and champion awards.

Southdowns made a very nice display, the exhibitors being Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; R. McEwen, Byron, and W. Simenton, Blackheath, the first named securing most of the first awards.

Hampshires made an excellent display, a number of newly imported animals being out. Exhibitors were, G. Allen, Paris; John Kelley, Shakespeare; C. Fillow, Omagh, and F. C. Biggs, W. Flamboro. The principal prizes went to Maw, Allen and Kelly.

Lincolns were shown only by J. T. Gibson, Denfield, who made, as usual, a fine display of typical and well fitted sheep.

Dorsets were well shown by R. H. Harding, Thornedale; J. Robertson & Son, Milton West; H. Bartlett, Kimto and A. S. Foster, Oakville. The principal awards went to Robertson and Harding.

SWINE

All the principal breeds of swine were out in good force, especially Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, and J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, were the farmers securing the largest share of leading awards. Berkshires were well shown, the principal prizes going to Thos. Teasdale, Concord; T. A. Cox, Brantford; J. J. Wilson, Milton, several other exhibitors finding a place in the prize list. Cox won on aged boar, Teasdale on senior yearling, Wilson in junior yearling, Cox in boar under 6 months, Wilson on aged sow, Cox on senior yearling, Wilson on junior yearling and sow under 6 months.

In Tamworths, D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; R. Morrow & Son, Hilton, and C. Currie Morrison, in the order named were principal winners.

AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

The new agricultural building was well filled with products of the farm, the orchard, the garden and the greenhouse. In addition to grains, field roots, garden truck, fruits, plants, flowers, and honey, attractive displays of natural products from Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia were made. Those from the Western provinces were very creditable and the subject of much favorable comment. E. L. Richardson of Calgary looked after Alberta's interests and John Bracken of Regina after those of Saskatchewan.

Visitors from all parts of Canada as well as those from across the line pronounce the Canadian National Exhibition as the best ever held. The attractions in front of the grand stand and the music furnished by the various bands, including Winnipeg city band, was all that could be desired. Next year is bound to see the fair launch out along lines to make it superior to that of 1908.

MARKETS

The wheat market for the week has been fairly steady. Three cents was the extreme range in fluctuation, and as we go to the press there is little change to record in the figures of a week ago. Deliveries are pouring into America and Canada primary markets. The weather all over America where threshing and harvesting operations are still on, continues excellent for these operations. Foreign demand is good. Liverpool maintains its strength and despite favorable reports from all quarters the king of cereals maintains its level. So far as conditions are, and prospects go, the market ought to be a little bearish. But it goes bull actually the greater part of the time. The European crop is saved. The Argentine new crop is reported on favorably. America has garnered what she has in safety and is pouring her crop Europe-wards. But the slump prophesied has not yet materialized. Bull factors are—the low stores carried over, the prospect for a less than average crop, and the dry weather which continues to prevail over much of the fall wheat country, affecting seriously the acreage likely to go to winter crop. Drought conditions

prevail over almost the entire fall wheat country in America, in Ontario, the eastern states, and the southwest. In the Canadian province the situation is regarded as serious, and much land that would otherwise have been sown to winter wheat must be held over for spring crop, plowing in a good many districts being impossible.

At Winnipeg during the past week deliveries have been heavy. One and two northern have been the prevailing grades. Other grains are quiet and moving slowly. Prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 northern.....	99½
2 northern.....	97
3 northern.....	94½
No. 4.....	89
No. 5.....	81
No. 6.....	70½
Feed 1.....	65½
Feed 2.....	60½
No. 2 white oats.....	38½
No. 3 white oats.....	39
No. 3 barley.....	52½
No. 4 barley.....	50½
Flax, N. W.....	117½
" Manitoba.....	115

OPTION QUOTATIONS

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	96½	95½	93½	99½
Oats.....	40½	39½	...	...
Flax.....	118	116	...	...

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Net per ton—

Bran.....	\$19.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	23.00
Oats.....	27.00
Oatmeal and millfeed.....	11.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks...	26
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	23½ @ 24
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints.....	22 @ 23
Dairy, in tubs.....	19 @ 20
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	12½ @ 13½
Eastern Cheese.....	13 @ 13½
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f.o.b.	20

HAY.

Prices are on the track in carload lots at Winnipeg.	
Prairie hay, baled.....	\$ 6.00 @ \$ 7.00
Timothy.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Red Top.....	9.00
Hay, in loads, local market...	9.00 @ 10.00

LIVE-STOCK.

At Winnipeg for last week receipts have been rather heavy. As a consequence prices have fallen for local killing stuff. Depression in the old country markets has induced a slight decrease in export prices, and stock going forward for export has averaged a quarter off all round.

Best export prices are now \$3.50 with shippers poorer in quality going for less. Export cows are selling for \$3.25 with a poor demand except for good stuff. Cows and heifers for local butchering run from \$2.75 to \$3.25 and half fat ordinary run of killers from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Calves are worth \$4.00 per cwt.

Hogs are holding firm at \$6.50. Some extra choice lots change hands at a slightly better figure, probably as good as \$6.75. Hogs are scarce; few are coming in. Sheep are quoted at \$5.50 with little doing.

CHICAGO.

The cattle business at Chicago and the American markets has been in bad shape generally for the past week or ten days. Deliveries have been heavy and only top notches are selling where they should. Other kinds are being peddled off wherever they can go. Prime steers are quoted at \$7.30 to \$7.40, choice, \$6.40 to \$7.25 and medium steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Sheep are a trifle better, a rather steadier demand prevails for this stock, especially for sheep of quality and grade. The best are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.25, ewes go from \$3.75 to \$4.00, the higher price prevailing for choice wethers. Hogs are worth \$6.70 for medium packing grade, and about five cents better for heavier stock.

TORONTO.

Toronto market was off this week from 20 to 40 cents on all grades. Excessive supply, the same cause that reacted unfavorably in every live-stock market in Britain and America, was the cause. Quality of deliveries was fairly good, rather better than one would expect, but not good enough to overcome the depressing effects of an over-supply. Exporters are worth \$4.70 to \$5.35, lighter exporters \$4.40 to \$4.60, prime butchers, \$4.60 to \$4.80; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.60. Calves sell for \$3.00 to \$6.00 per cwt. Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.90. Hogs, \$6.90.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Belgium has a Sunday postage stamp, issued for those who do not wish to have their mail delivered on Sunday. All mail bearing the Sunday stamp is held over by the carriers for delivery Monday.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the poet and dramatist, and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on their estate at Aulestaad, near Lilliehamer, Norway. Their home was crowded with guests. Gifts and congratulations were received from all parts of Norway.

Major-General Bengough, a hero of the Crimea, according to a London despatch, thinks 'the feminine suffrage problem' would be solved by adding to the House of Commons and the House of Lords a 'House of Ladies.' But he proposes that 'as the House of Commons is controlled by the House of Lords so would the House of Ladies be controlled by the House of Commons.'

Among recent additions to the objects of interest in the archives branch is a complete model of old Quebec city, which was sent 100 years ago to the British government by Colonel By, founder of Ottawa. The model was sent probably for military purposes and has been in the Woolwich arsenal since. Dr. Doughty has succeeded in securing it, and it will repose in the capital hereafter. Gen. Wolfe's chair, which was donated by the Prince of Wales, is another interesting historical relic now in the archives branch.

Towns are springing up like mushrooms all over the West these days. Names have to be found by the dozen, but as a rule they are selected with care and the effort is to make each name local and historic as far as possible. One of the newest towns is Laird on the Dalmeny branch of the Canadian Northern Railway in the Rosthern district. This is named after Hon. David Laird, first governor of the Northwest Territories, and it marks the site of the camp where one of the first Indian treaties was made while he was Indian Commissioner.

Principal Heron, of the Regina industrial school, has come in from Duck Lake from a trip over the Mistawasis and Big River reserves. He brought with him nine new pupils. Some of these are grand children of the chiefs, Mistawasis and Star Blanket, whose loyalty during rebellion days was of very great value to the white settlers and to the government forces. The attendance at the school has been steadily increasing of late and these children will make a creditable addition to the number in the school.

Notices for the offer of 1,000 crowns for the discovery and return of a Van Dyke picture that was stolen recently from a gallery in Vienna are being sent out to all customs inspectors and art dealers from the Austro-Hungarian consulate-general in New York. The painting, 'Kopfeins Kindes' head of a child, was cut out of its frame in the gallery of Count Marrach, in Vienna on Aug. 24. The authorities in Vienna believe that those who stole it will attempt to smuggle it into the United States, and the treasury department has been requested to put customs inspectors at every point on the look out for it.

Count Leo Tolstoy, novelist and social reformer, celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth at his home in Yasnaya Poliana, yesterday. The celebrations throughout Russia of the Count's birthday are much less wide-spread than was

the original intention of his countless admirers, and the prime reason for this is the opposition of the Russian Government and the Orthodox Greek Church. Notwithstanding this, the newspapers of Russia appeared almost without exception as Tolstoy jubilee numbers, and published papers devoted to his life, criticisms of his literary work, and anecdotes of his career. Many of the articles naturally are phrased in terms of extravagant adulation, but in general the criticisms are discriminating and just.

One thing the French Canadian race has given to the country is a folk song which Canadian composers may some day use to help establish that coveted achievement of all civilized nations, a national music. There can be no dispute about French Canadian folk songs being indigenous. The boatmen floating down the mighty rivers of the Dominion chanted songs which have been preserved and handed down to the twentieth century. The habitants have fiddled and danced and sung their own peculiar melodies, native to the soil, to the environment, to the very life of these quaint and crude people. Already a few of these songs have been utilized. Sir Alexandra Mackenzie has written a "Canadian Rhapsody" on French-Canadian folk songs, but it is a dull, uninteresting and unsympathetic work.—SYDNEY C. DALTON, in the *New Music Review*.

HER LIFE FOR THEIRS

Here is a little story from real life that it does us all good to hear. It is all true and it happened just last month in Colorado. Folsom is a little town not far from a river which has worn by its impetuosity a deep course through the mountains. The town telephone office is connected with many neighboring towns by wire, and Mrs. S. T. Rooke was an operator in the Folsom office. One day as she listened, word came from farther up the canon that there had been a cloud burst in the mountains, and the river had risen a tremendous distance and was sweeping over its rocky banks, destroying all in its way. There would be time for her to escape to a place of safety before the deluge came, but the operator apparently gave not a minute of thought to her own safety. Instead, she took the telephone book and began calling up the subscribers and warning them of the danger. She had not time to finish when the rush of waters came upon her, but half a hundred citizens of the town declared to a reporter afterward that they owed their escapes and that of their families to the warning Mrs. Rooke had sent them from the central office. Saving others, herself she could not save. The following day her body was found twelve miles further down the rocky valley. The head-piece worn by all telephone operators was still at her ear, an indication that death had found her at the post of duty.

DOING THINGS WELL

We heard a striking experience the other day, related to us at first hand, illustrating the advantage of doing things well while one is about it. The narrator, a retired farmer, informed us that, years ago, when he was commencing to farm, and had a very small capital account, sickness in his family decided him to dig a new well. Seepage water could be obtained by making a fifteen or twenty foot excavation, but, although a dollar looked like a cartwheel, he made up his mind to do that job, like every other, so that it would never require to be done again. He went down till he struck a never-failing vein of water, at a depth of some sixty feet. During his absence from home on the following Christmas Day, a large wheat-straw stack, built against the barn, was accidentally fired by an orphan lad who had sat down beside it in order to learn to smoke. Neighbors on the way to church saw the smoke rising,

hastened to the scene, and, by using a neighbor's sap-buckets, which fortunately had bales on them, formed themselves into a bucket brigade, and by keeping the barn wet, and also that portion of the stack next the barn, controlled the flames sufficiently to enable other workers to fork away that portion of the stack against the building. Two days' work and another day's watchfulness served to protect the barn while the smouldering strawstack was consumed. "If it had not been for that well, which they couldn't pump dry," said the man, gratefully, "there is no doubt that the barn, with the unthreshed spring grain and a season's wheat crop in the granary, would have gone up in smoke, leaving me stranded and bankrupt."

"Another thing," he added, "I had previously made a vow that I would never insure my buildings, but the day after the fire, when an agent came along, I took out all he would put on, and have never owned an uninsured building since, nor have I ever yet had one burned. Perhaps, as it happened, it was just as well that I was not insured at that time, for some of the neighbors suspected that I had deliberately set fire to the stack and gone away, to make sure of getting the insurance. I have seen many people burnt out since, and never felt like imputing that they had done it deliberately. It seems to me a most unlikely thing for anyone to do."

OLD AGE PENSIONS

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the Old Age Pensions Bill the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed views favorable to the measure. The question he considered to be a moral one, cutting right down into the lives and responsibilities of the whole people. The country's social prosperity and progress was materially bound up with the manner in which the aged poor were being dealt with. Many investigators of social conditions had concluded that the question of provision for the aged poor dominated a number of aged problems. The time had come to do something, and personally he was glad that investigation had given place to practical action.

The archbishop emphasized the fact that the bill was an experiment. He considered that to be a reason for going on with it. It would be the duty of the House to watch the effects of the first application of the measure with a view to ascertaining the probable ultimate results of the innovation. Whatever else the bill did, it made the nation responsible for feebleness and old age. Modern conditions of industry did not favor the aged. Workers were being driven faster and harder, and new methods bore with especial severity upon the old. The pensions meant a lot of money in taxation, but every member of the House of Lords would willingly add to his financial burdens if only the poor would thereby benefit.

The bill, the Archbishop said, must be regarded as only a first step on a long and tiresome journey, but they had set their hands to the task. Care should be taken that there was no interference with the national habits of thrift and self-reliance. If a close watch were kept on the effects of the measure in actual practice, results might be obtained which would redound greatly to the common good of the English people.

The Archbishop's words are of especial value as showing the sympathy of the head of the Established Church with the poorer classes—a sympathy which he expressed with moderation and restraint. The church leaders may be growing socialistic, but their socialism belongs to the highest phase of the movement for which that much-abused word is made to do service. The House of Lords enables the country to make use of the special knowledge and broad viewpoint of such men as the Primate.—*The News*.

The Quiet Hour

TO WHOM SHALL WE GO?

Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life. And we believe and are sure that Thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God.—S. John vi.: 68, 69.

Can you echo those confident words, spoken by one who knew the private as well as the public life of his Master? If not, would you be glad to echo them? In this age, as in all other ages of the Christian era, there are two classes of people who say, "We are not sure that Jesus is the Christ." One class is eagerly seeking for proof that He is the Son of God, while the other is delighted with every new difficulty that is found to lie in the path of faith. If you belong to this latter class you will not be likely to read this column, so my message will not be addressed to you. I will ask of the former class the question which drew from St. Peter his famous expression of confident assurance, the question put by the Master to His disciples: "Will ye also go away?" Surely, if you have looked into history and the human soul at all, you will be able to say: "To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." Look through the history of the Christian nations, and you can count on your fingers the atheists who were noble and pure and good, pouring out their lives in consecrated service, helping and uplifting their fellows. But who can count the multitudes who have been constrained by the love of Christ to devote the best years of life in self-sacrificing service? Who but God could count those who, even now, are the light of the world and the salt of the earth, in city and country, in tropical heat and arctic cold? Judging by their fruits, we must own that the words of Christ and the inspiration of His Life have power to make dark places light and foul places fair, and to bring joy into sorrowful lives.

Yesterday I was talking to a young and unusually clever woman, who said that everyone had "one time of delirious happiness in life, and after that was over, life was gray." She said she was looking forward to death "to end it all." And yet she is healthy and busy, with artistic surroundings and a devoted father and mother. She says she is "never glad to see another day dawn." What is the matter with her? Simply this—she knows nothing of God or the joy of serving Him. Death, in her eyes is the "end" of life; instead of being the door leading into a grander life. She fancies she can look down on those who are still old-fashioned enough to believe in Christ—and what does she gain by her "cleverness?" Nothing but a miserable heart-hunger and unhappiness. She will not go to Him for rest and peace, and to whom else can she go for those priceless treasures? No millionaire has money enough to buy them, and yet the most ignorant slave may win them for his own. I have just read a book in which the hero reads all the sceptical writings he can procure, looking down with easy contempt on what he is pleased to call the "fable" of Christianity. And he is in a constant whirl of disquiet, life has no meaning in his eyes, sorrow and pain must be endured, but he can see no profit in them. Even character is of little worth if it is to crumble into nothingness at death. Love at last opens his eyes to the fact that if he does not turn to the ever-present God, there is no one else to go to. When his wife is passing out of his sight, the empty creed—which is the absence of a creed—of agnosticism is torn to pieces in a moment by the soul that refuses to lose its hold on another soul.

But life as well as death should convince us that Christ has the words of eternal life. If it is hard to believe that the Ten Commandments were written by God in tables of stone, we cannot break them without finding out to our cost that they are written in our bodies and souls. The nations that break them are uncivilized, the men who break them are brutalized and feeble. But Christ's enforcement of them goes deeper than the outside act; even to break the Sixth and Seventh Command-

ments in "thought," he declares, with authority, is degrading. Can anyone teach higher morality than is given in the Sermon on the Mount? God does not leave Himself without a witness. Though well-doing often brings sorrow, yet—in the end—it results in happiness; and sin—though its first-fruits may be outward prosperity—yet it is like "Dead Sea fruit," turning to ashes in the mouth. If God is not always judging the world, how strange it is that sin should always be the path to misery, and righteousness should lead to honor, peace and happiness! This could not be the case if the world were governed by chance.

A sure trust in God gives buoyant courage. Think of Luther, when a messenger from the Pope told him that he need not expect any prince to take up arms to defend him. "Where will you be then—where will you be then?" was the terrible question, which he answered in calm confidence: "Where I am now; in the hands of Almighty God." Do you want proofs of the truth of Christianity? Then look at it! It is its own proof. If you look at an apple-tree, year after year, and find it bearing flowers and fruit, can anyone convince you that it has been dead all the time? Look at the history of Christianity. See how it has changed common men and women into heroes and saints, by the thousands; see how churches to uplift souls, hospitals, orphanages and asylums of various kinds to help bodies, and schools of all kinds to instruct minds, spring up where it takes root. Look at the marvellous literature turned out by those who have been illuminated by it—though a few writers, who would have been ignorant enough but for their education in Christian countries, strike the mother who has nourished them in the face. To whom shall we go if not to "Christian" countries, if we wish to find these things growing naturally as fruit on a tree that is alive?

And what if we can't always understand the reason for God's apparent carelessness when His children are treated unjustly. We can surely trust Him a little, when we remember how often, since the world began, good has triumphed over the evil. How can we expect to understand the whole of life, when the infinite part of it—the division that lies on the other side of death—is unknown to us? If we reject Christ, this life of ours is a riddle without solution; if we accept Him, light is thrown on much of it, and our love for Him makes us willing to trust the dark bit in His keeping. "To whom shall we go" but to one who has found the living Christ, for such beautiful thoughts as these? What inexpressible joy for me, to look up through the apple blossoms and the fluttering leaves and to see God's love there; to listen to the thrush that has built his nest among them, and to feel God's love, who cares for the birds, in every note that swells his little throat; to look beyond to the bright, blue depths of the sky, and feel they are a canopy of blessing—the roof of the house of my Father; that if clouds pass over it, it is the unchangeable light they veil; that, even when the day itself passes, I shall see that the night only unveils new worlds of light, and to know that if I could unwrap fold after fold of God's universe, I should only unfold more and more blessing and see deeper and deeper into the love which is at the heart of it all." If you want joy and peace that will grow more radiant year after year, go to Christ for it—you will certainly find it nowhere else.

HOPE.

DO YOU SEE?

An artist went to sea to see

What he could see at sea to draw;

He only saw what all may see—

The sea was all the artist saw.

And when he saw he'd seen the sea,

Proceeded he the scene to draw,

And since his scene I've often seen,

I've seen the sea the artist saw.

—SELECTED.

Ingle Nook

APPROVES OF BOTANY ARTICLES.

Dear Madam:—A little time back I had the pleasure of reading one of the letters in the Ingle Nook asking for information on the subject of Botany. Now, that is a subject I should like to see written upon—a short, racy article, showing plant life as it is growing and where found, its uses and how to avail ourselves of its uses. So-called weeds are held as of no use because people are ignorant of plant life. Weeds in their places are just as useful as grain even. What their places are we can arrive at by a study of botany. I hope the other members of this cosy corner will express their views on this important subject, and so give Dame Durden encouragement to find a writer who knows his subject, and can write the articles that will go to build up the brains of.

A MERE MAN. No. 2.

(You will find Evelyn as anxious as yourself to have some Botany knowledge of plant life in Western Canada, and I hope to gratify you both. You are the second "Mere Man" to write to our corner. Number one has neglected us lately but perhaps seeing your letter will stir him up. Come again. D. D.)

A FINE COMMENT ON A FINE LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden:—Feeling sure there is a chair in the cozy "nook" for the auntie of three score and eight, I confidently knock for admittance. I have been an interested reader of "Ingle Nook" chats for several years, and often find there something I would like to reply to; but as you seem to always have plenty to fill your page, and my time is also pretty full, I have not intruded. But I was so pleased with "The Ideals of a Bachelor," in a late ADVOCATE, and wish to say: of that all the various and many sided articles on that subject which I have read in current print for months, I consider "Bachelors" the best, because he comes so near the true, ideal relations between the sexes before and after marriage, as far as he expresses himself; and I could trust him to carry out his definition of married life, along the same happy lines, and live up to it.

Bachelors and maidens have busily aired their different views, in the western press of late, on single and married life, the relations of husband and wife in the home, the house and farm work, share of finances, etc. Every week brings, perhaps, several letters on these and kindred subjects from different pens. I read, and am pleased, amused, grieved, and provoked by turns. Many wholesome truths have been told, many pleasant, many hard and some unkind things said on both sides, and we can only trust that good will result from the controversy.

I do not find one among them who strikes the keynote of harmony in wedded life, as does the bachelor who wrote the "Ideals" named above. The only criticism I offer, is on his calling housework "drudgery." It is not drudgery to the woman who loves and enjoys it for its own sake, as so many do, or "for love's sweet sake," as thousands do. Circumstances often make housework heavy, toilsome, burdensome—so of any other work. The housekeeper can let, or make, her work become harder than it need be. I can speak with authority, having kept house more than fifty years.) But so long as we call it drudgery, just so long will our daughters turn from it—and often from marriage because of it—and the young wife regard it as a "necessary nuisance."

Let us learn to love the duties that provide healthful food and clothing for the bodies of our dear ones, and sweet, cheery homes for their minds and souls, (they will help us if we show them how,) and teach our girls that to be true homemakers is the highest ideal of womanhood, because it is God's ideal. Women do many other things, nobly, grandly,

beautifully. But the true wife and mother, standing next to God as His right hand helper—second Creator of human souls—is the most beautiful being He ever made. What nobler, holier work can woman aspire to?

Now I want to tell your readers, who are nursing mothers, how I used to find time to rest when I had a young babe in my arms. When its time came to nurse and go to sleep, I would lie down with it on the bed; and when it was sound asleep, I gently raised its head with my free hand, and very carefully withdrawing my arm, I would rise much rested. Try it, mothers who are not strong; if you can afford to drop to sleep yourself for a few minutes, so much the better—or read the "Ingle Nook."

Have I stayed too long? And may I come again?

AUNT SARA.

(You have NOT "stayed too long," and we shall be delighted to have you come again. Do not bother re-writing for the Ingle Nook. If you will only supply those well-expressed ideas, I'll gladly look after the little details of form before the copy goes to the printer D. D.)

SPLENDID HELP FOR PICTURE LOVERS.

If Dame Durden's many admirers are so fond of pictures as I am, perhaps they will be interested to know of one way by which really charming effects may be obtained, at next to no expense, with a little care and good taste. Almost every one has some special pictures, which they would like in their own room, (magazine sketches, wash drawings, or prints of good paintings) but which would not warrant the expense of framing, and a most satisfactory way of making it possible to use them, is by cutting the picture, so as to leave a very narrow edge of white all round it, and mounting it, (with a tiny bit of photographer's paste or good mucilage applied on the back to each corner) on various colored papers. Wall paper samples, cut a couple of inches larger than the pictures for mounting, (the size of the mat being always governed by the subject and size of the picture, according to one's own judgment) are surprisingly pleasing. The coloring in the mats seeming to supply the lack of color in the black and white pictures, in a perfectly unobtrusive way, giving them light and life which they lack in a curious degree, when left unmounted. Perhaps many Westerners do not know—or have forgotten—that each year, the Royal Academy and New Gallery pictures are published (at the offices, "Black and White," 63 Fleet St., London, England) in black and white in magazine form, a little larger in size, than the "Cosmopolitan," for the very small price of one shilling. Many of these, when carefully mounted, are really beautiful, and always interesting, from the standpoint of the owner being able, year by year, to see what is being exhibited at the Academy each season and, besides giving one a sense of being not altogether out of touch with the world. There is a small education in them, in subject and form, which one unconsciously gains. This treatment has its own advantages, as it is possible to use many more pictures than if framed in the usual way, without the bewildering air of heavy crowding, and dusty frames—always a menace in bedrooms—and if tastefully arranged (with small tacks, which do not injure the walls) the result is more than a little surprising in that there is no effect of making the room cheap or trashy, but individual, restful and interesting.

"DAGMAR."

(You will have had the private answer for which you enclosed a stamp before this meets your eye. I hope it was some little help to you. You have more than balanced with your instructive letter any indebtedness you felt. We will look for you again. D. D.)

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Thanks for your kind invitation to young girls to join your nook. I, for one, never felt neglected, as there is always something in your paper for girls.

I am a farmer's daughter and have always plenty to do, but as I am only sixteen I have not stopped school. I don't want to for a while as I hope to be a teacher. I love to read and have read a lot of books. I hardly know which is my favorite author. I am taking music, too, and like it very much.

I would like some of the young folks near my own age to write to me, or exchange postcards, as I am making a collection.

We live eight miles from town, and it is lovely to drive to town if it's not too cold or too hot. I amuse myself with reading, music, and my school work, also helping mamma and everyone else. In the winter we have fine times skating outside, if it is not too cold. Last year we skated outside nearly all winter, so you may imagine how nice it was.

As this is my first letter to the Ingle Nook I must not make it too long. I will close hoping to see a lot of letters from the girls.

MINNEHAHA.

(You are very welcome to our Ingle Nook, and we hope that more young girls will follow your example and write to us about what interests them most. I think you are very sensible to stay at school as long as you can and to keep your music up too. What style of music do you prefer, classical or the lighter popular airs? Write again when you have time. D. D.)

DISCIPLINE IN THE HOME.

Dear Dame Durden:—I was very much interested in the letter of "Old Man Gardener" in issue of July 15, and hope he will give us a letter upon rose growing. We got rose trees last year, and they grew and bloomed nicely, but alas! this spring when we uncovered them they seemed dead. One showed signs of life at first, and then withered away. I am afraid the plants were too young to stand the first winter here. I was also interested to read of his success with cowslips, and shall send home for seed and see how they will do here. I have always longed to grow them. I can endorse his advice about the wall flowers, i. e.: to raise the plants one summer, winter in the cellar, and plant out the following spring. Carnations can be treated in the same way. I have plants now kept over in that manner and full of bud. My garden is radiant now and the pleasure it is to us no words can tell. As I work in the kitchen in the mornings waves of perfume from the stocks, petunias and mignonette come floating on the breeze, and each time I glance through door or window, my eye is greeted by the glow of flowers of every color and kind. The larkspur is a sight, —we have four shades in blue, and a white kind, and the blue are over six feet tall and show up splendidly against the green of the bluff.

I have been visiting around a little more than usual this summer, and at each place where there have been children I have been painfully impressed with the unwholesome and disobedient behaviour of the rising generation. What is the matter with the parents, or is it the children that are at fault? It came as a shock to me the first time I heard a child answer its parent saucily, for in my young days we never dreamed of such a thing, nor have I ever had like trouble with my own young ones. But times seem changed, and I have known parents laugh at, and pass over a rude reply as if they thought it was smart and clever.

Discipline in the family can be maintained without severity, in fact, I don't believe in whipping except in very exceptional cases. It would be very interesting to have some of our Chatterers give their ideas upon the question of family conduct and discipline. Sometimes I think the children are set a bad example in the behaviour of their parents when reserve is thrown aside, and all sorts of snapping and quarrelling indulged in. Children will not respect or obey those who have no

respect or consideration for each other. However, I don't want to write a sermon, but sometimes a word in season is of benefit, and some of us who are inclined to err in this way may pause or endeavor to amend our ways. Life on a farm is hard at best, and it is easy to become discouraged and allow ourselves to become cross and fretful, —but pause and do not visit the fretfulness upon the little ones unjustly, they are young for so short a time, so soon do they grow up and become men and women. Try to give them pleasant memories of a cheerful mother and a happy peaceful home life.

MARY.

THE MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been hoping to see both the subjects you suggested thoroughly discussed but particularly the latter, namely: The Duty of Mothers to Daughters. I feel helpless in the face of that question myself, but this much I do believe, and, when the time comes, will try to act upon. Whatever a young girl knows of sex and of the relation of the sexes, of motherhood and of fatherhood, she should learn from her mother, or some pure souled woman. The practice of laughing at, and about, children's questions, or of telling them nonsensical things to put them off, and leaving them in ignorance until they learn from other children as untaught as themselves, cannot be too strongly condemned. Learning in that fashion was a blow to my confidence in my mother, I know, and erected a barrier between us that I hope may never be between me and my daughter. I know now that the reason for her silence was that she did not know how to tell me any more than I know how to tell it, and she did not know, what I do, that there are books—good, pure, simple books—which tell it so that any girl in her teens can understand. But I think it ought to be a knowledge that should be obtained very gradually. Always tell your child the truth when he or she asks questions. No need to tell the whole truth,—they ask such big questions—but never answer falsely in the least degree. You cannot get on a wrong footing with your child then anyway. Nevertheless, as I said before, I feel helpless, and I do hope somebody who knows more than I do, is going to write a good long letter on the subject.

Your presentation of the problem of summer vacations made me "sit up and think." I'm one of those to whom the thought of a vacation had not come. I have been thinking of it since, however, and I believe you are right. Holidaying is a mother's duty as well as a privilege, as much a duty as is working. But how are we going to get it? I have not yet found the "slack-time" you speak of. July is as busy a month as I know. The wild strawberries and raspberries both ripen then, and it is rush with a capital R to secure as many as possible, but, Dame Durden, I never thought of it till this minute, that is my vacation. "A change is as good as a rest," and often when I come in tired, hot and dishevelled, knowing dinner or supper ought to be ready, I find the good man has "tossed up some sort of meal" as he says, and I always enjoy his cooking. Then sometimes I cannot get out until afternoon, so I carry the children's supper with me and they eat it under the trees. It must be so; that is my vacation, for I always find a new pleasure in "mere housework," cooking, sweeping and dusting, when berry picking is over. A picnic or an excursion calls for too much preparation and is too fatiguing for me unless I could leave the little ones behind, which I can't.

This is all about myself as usual, but I hope it will help someone in some way.

NAMELESS.

(Dear Nameless, your letter is good and helpful, and we are so glad to hear from you. It pleased me so much, when I got home yesterday, to find among the very welcome first letters of our new members, a letter from nearly every one of the old members who have done so much to make the Ingle Nook a success. I did not expect it in the busy season, but appreciated it so much. I hope more of the members will discuss the topic you have written upon. D. D.)

"Be ruled by Time -the wisest counselor of all"

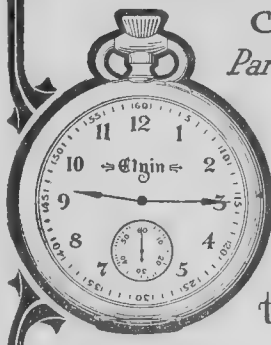
Paraphrased this saying might read

Be ruled by

ELGIN

TIME

the truest time of all



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

Something About Rugs

The other day we heard a woman who "knows" say, "The farmers' wives want to have pretty homes and pretty clothes as much as anyone, but they are a little handicapped by not knowing just what to ask for when they go shopping."

When you think of it, this very innocent ignorance, is, under the circumstances, by no means to be wondered at. City folk, who are continually in touch with other people and their buyings, and who have a chance every day to see the various articles displayed in the store windows, experience no difficulty whatever in finding out the names of things, and thus of knowing exactly what to ask for when they go to buy. It is a very different matter when one only goes to town, say, once in a month, or perhaps not oftener than once in six months, and then, possibly, with only an hour or so in which to make purchases, over which a town woman would spend three times as long.

At this time of year, the question of buying new rugs is uppermost in many a feminine mind, and it was with the object of affording some illumination as to just what to "ask for" that the following notes have been written.

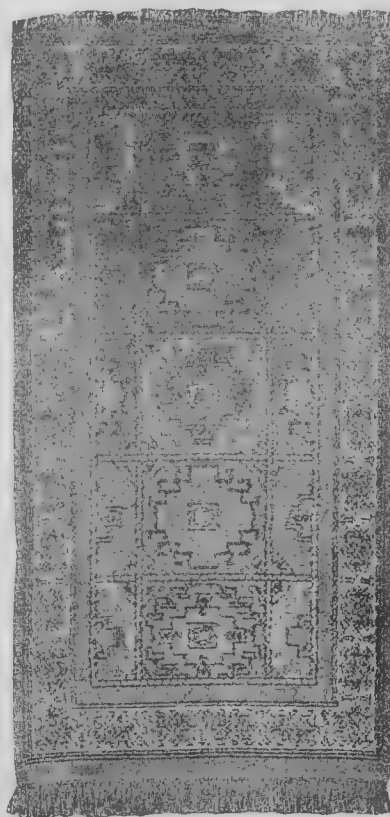
In the first place, let us urge prospective buyers once more to buy rugs, not carpets. Carpets are abominably insanitary things. Take what care of

them you will, and, when housecleaning time comes, you will be sure to find beneath them that wretched film of dust which has filtered through upon the floor. Then there is the annual or semi-annual business of taking the tacks out, stretching, and retacking to be thought of.

By all means, then, banish carpets, or at least buy rugs instead of them, if it is necessary to buy; paint your floors, or "finish" and wax them; put down rugs, one large or several small ones, as pleases your fancy; and know what it means to live in sanitary, modern apartments. Possibly the strip of bare floor about the edge of the rugs may look odd to you at first, but never mind that, you will soon get used to the effect, and like the new better than the old way.

Of the rugs put on the market, the most popular are body Brussels, tapestry, Wiltons, Axminsters, Smyrnas and ingraings. Of these, the body Brussels give, undoubtedly, the best value for the money. They are not very expensive, and are very durable, while their uncut pile (the loops being uncut) renders them comparatively firm and easy to keep clean. Tapestry-Brussels rugs also have uncut pile; they are cheaper than body Brussels, but much less durable, and, on the whole, much less satisfactory.

(Continued on page 279)



A "Domestic" Smyrna Rug
In which Oriental colorings and design have been copied.



A Modern Rag Rug
Would be better with fringe at both ends

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XXVI.

"AS FAR AS HEAVEN."

A week had passed and Bate had not yet returned. Mary's forebodings, if the truth were known, were not only for him, but also for fear of tidings of some criminal misdoing of his, or lest he should come home drunk and violent by night with she knew not what evil companions. Mrs. Byjo stepped out strong as ever in this emergency.

"I'm coming over to bunk on the lounge alongside your bed, Mary. When they was mixin' the mortar to make me up, they hadn't a drop o' 'Fear' to put in, by Jo! Fear's a mighty good thing, but they was out of it; so, while the devil was gone to town to git some, they finished the job o' making me without any. It ain't a safe way to be constituted, I suppose, but it's mighty comfortable." She swaggered cheerily about the kitchen and set her constant friend, the oxwhip, staunchly in a corner.

Mary laughed in sympathy with the broad kindness and courage on Mrs. Byjo's face. It was plain to see the relief on Mary's own face, that had been growing darkly haggard of late—more irresistibly beautiful than ever to poor Rob.

"Rob ain't got but one arm at present," continued Mrs. Byjo; "so me and my old oxwhip will stand guard, too."

She took a big pair of spectacles out of her pocket and sat down by the kitchen lamp with one of Mary's books. "You two young people can have the sitting-room table for your reading," she said, "and clear out o' here. When I read I don't want anybody interruptin' me with talk, or jogglin' my elbows; I want the whole world to myself when I read, same as when I'm enjoyin' my first mess o' green in the spring, only more so."

Mary's face was brighter than it had been for days. She felt freer to converse with Rob of what was on her heart, and she spoke to him in the adjoining room.

"I want you to be frank with me, if there is anything concealed about that day at Waldeck, Rob. Did—did Bate sail over there too? I have been thinking lately—he was not at home that day."

"Miss Stingaree," said Rob, smiling in his ingenuous way, "it isn't hardly fair, is it, to ask me about Bate? He sails and he tramps so many ways—how should I know?"

"I've had a horrid suspicion haunting me, until Virginia came in and dispelled all suspicions with her brave good-cheer, that—that, possibly, it was Bate who was the means of your falling into the quarry?" She was looking at Rob more keenly than he realized.

He laughed, and laughed again, with the humor of the idea.

"Miss Stingaree, I have been able to defend myself against Bate for some time. You know that. You are not very flattering. It was the turn of my foot on a miserable stone sent me slipping down there. The fall was unexpectedly abrupt, and there were jagged rocks below."

"Rob, I believe that is the first lie you ever told me. You and Jim might have agreed on the same story, at least. He said the bank caved in. What did happen? I want to know the truth."

Rob's smiling features were expressive of the utmost bewilderment and confusion. "If Jim said the bank caved, why then, that was it. I was so stunned, you know."

"You weren't stunned before the bank caved in, were you?"

"No, oh no, not at all; but the things that happened just before did not make so much impression on me, or rather, the impression was sort of lost, you understand—I think it is usual in such cases. But I can tell you this, truly—if Bate Stingaree pushed me over into the quarry, then I wasn't

alive and knowing when he did it, that's all!"

Rob's forehead bloomed with frankness. Mary caught at his words eagerly with a sudden revulsion of feeling, believing what she was agonizingly anxious to believe that her brother had not taken that dastardly attempt at crime upon his soul.

"If Bate had only—would only—put himself in training as you have done," she said. "Your abstinence, I mean, and—perfectly marvelous faithfulness of application. Rob, do you know of any way one could get hold of Bate really to influence him? You are 'intuitive.'" She smiled. "Now I have been called 'scholarly,' here and there. I have a fair idea of perspective and logical sequences and values, to 'see all 'round a thing,' as they say here; but you—on occasion—you see as far as heaven, Rob. You saw my mother go. I shall never forget that. I should never have seen her go."

The woman's words were soft as music, the trembling of her lips inexpressibly tender. Rob realized of a sudden that Mary did not wholly disapprove of him, that she had even entertained a thought of him in the sanctuary of her tenderest emotions; he drank some of the astounding flattery of her words. His weary, hopeless heart proceeded to make eternity of this moment. Past and future were void; his senses swam in poignant ecstasy. He felt that he must say something to keep her still near him, not to appear as vacuous before her, however deliciously light his head was perched upon his neck, so airy and fine that it was no more trouble to him than the head of a sparrow.

"That was a great dream," he said, "that about your mother; and I'm not usually much of a dreamer, either."

"Rob, how can I get hold of Bate? Can you tell me?"

She followed one hope persistently, but there was the trace of girlish emotion still trembling on her lips; and there were her wonderful witch-dark eyes asking him for advice and aid.

"Perhaps," he said with absolute honesty, the moment was so transcendent, "if he cared enough for someone to want to win their respect though he died doing it—I believe I'll tell you something, Miss Stingaree; since it is all a hopeless business for me, you won't mind now, I believe, if I tell you. You must not feel that you are unkind. It was a good thing, so don't you worry; but it hit—hard as death."

"Do go on, Rob," said Mary, much wondering.

"Since it is all a hopeless business for me, and I have not even any right, I suppose, to tell you how much I began to think about you at one time; in fact, I thought about you every blessed minute of the time. A fellow could not help it, you know. Well, I wandered up to the old church one evening—what they call 'Spook House'—and lo and behold! you and Jim were standing over in front of it talking together, and it came back through the old broken windows to me where I stood, and before I could turn away you were speaking of me and you said: 'He is not a man at all! That is what you said,' concluded Rob with half-averted face, on which strength and dignity mingled with a world of ardent adoration, not to speak of forgiveness, if forgiveness were required for those soul-biting words.

Mary's cheek was streaked with so dark a red as though a sudden arrow had been sent to her heart.

"After that," Rob went on, "I did not care about drink, or pleasure, or anything; at first, I did not even care about you. It stopped every hope of the living in me. It killed me. It drove me."—Rob's face settled to its sterner lines, and his voice grew tense and deep—"it drove me, when I was able to pick myself up on to my feet once more, to a resolution that was bigger than all things else in my eyes."

(Continued on page 286).

CHILDREN'S CORNER

FORGOT TO GIVE NAMES.

On looking over the Children's Corner letters which had come in during my holiday, I found that three writers had forgotten that when pen-names were used the real name and address of the sender must be written for Cousin Dorothy's benefit. If Montana Girl, Dewdrop and Bonnie Jean will drop me a card giving their right names the letters will appear in the paper. Send the names right away.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

SAW SOME NESTS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I hope it will reach you safely. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as long as I can remember. Will you tell me what is meant by (a) or (b), please? The birds' nests are very few that I have found this year. I have only found the swallow's, duck's and wood-pecker's nests. The wood-pecker's nest was about one foot deep in a post. It was a very big hole too. I only saw it when the little birds were in it. I am going to try to earn a watch if I can. Hoping everybody will have a good harvest this year, I will close.

Alta. (a) GOLDEN-ROD.

(The letter "a" put on by Cousin Dorothy means that the spelling and handwriting were very good. If not so neat and well written it is marked "b" instead of "a." I hope you will earn a watch soon. C. D.)

THE PONY GOT LAME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to you I will try to make it as nice and interesting as I can. I have one sister and four brothers. My sister's name is Maude. She has a little pup named Bobs. He will shake hands with anyone when they go out to him.

We have twelve cows and eight horses. I had a little pony, but my father sold it because it got lame, but he is going to get me another. I could ride him about after school. We are having holidays now. I am in the fourth reader. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I like to read the letters and look at the pictures.

Sask. (b) LITTLE WESTERN GIRL. (10)

A DAY'S DRIVE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my last letter in print and was much pleased to see it. We have a dear little pony whose name is "Bob." We girls often ride horseback and like it very much. I will tell you and the members a little event of my life. One beautiful Sunday morning very early, we girls and papa drove up to our cousin's place, about twenty miles from our place. We were soon there, and they are the first relations we have visited since we came here. They are bachelors. We had a jolly time and we returned the same evening, very tired after our long drive. We came to this country two years ago the 14th of August. I will like to have a nice name for our corner but cannot think of a good name. I will try and get a pen-name.

I remain as ever yours,

Sask. (a) ESTELLA NEWELL.

A BRIGHT BABY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write and try one of the pen-names. I think they are real nice.

I have a little niece who is learning to creep and she goes all over the floor. Her name is Mildred and we think she is real cute when she laughs and tries to talk. She was eight months old on the 9th of August. Her hair is long enough to braid.

I saw in the issue of the 22nd of July, that Canadian Black-Bird would like to correspond with post cards, which I would like to do. She said she would send her post card first. Will you please send her my address, Cousin Dorothy?

We have a lovely garden this summer. We have in it cabbage, cauliflower, beets, leeks, beans, onions, carrots, lettuce, peas, radish and also some rhubarb which we planted last spring.

Two of our horses got badly cut in a wire fence.

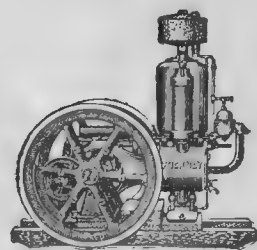
Alta. (a) STARLIGHT. (13)

SEND FOR CAT. No. 110 IT TELLS ALL

RELIABLE U. DURABLE
CREAM SEPARATOR
CLEANSABLE S. PROFITABLE
KING OF THEM ALL ASK THE USERS

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

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Mr. Farmer!

What about that WINDMILL, GASOLINE ENGINE, HORSE POWER, Feed Cutter, Grinder, Saw, Pump, or Cream Separator you figured on getting This Fall.

We have the "Right Goods" at the "Right Prices". Have some BIG SNAPS in second hand Engines & Horse Powers exchanged for larger sizes and just as good as new. Write us for particulars to-day.

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"SAFE - LOCK"

METAL SHINGLES

WEAR WELL

Mr. Banford of Hainesville, Ont. writes on Jan. 19, 1907, "The roofing I bought from you in 1900 has given perfect satisfaction...I am well pleased...just as bright as when it was put on, no rust, no holes, no leakage. I am satisfied there is no better shingle."

Residence of Mr. D. Zubrigg, Tavistock, Ont. Roofed with "Safe Lock" shingles.

What Mr. Banford says is true. There is no better shingle. Interlocks on all four sides, no chance for leakage. Nail holes are concealed. No raw edges of any kind exposed. Can be used on pitches from 2-in. per foot up. Send to-day for our prices and descriptive matter free.

ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA
CLARE & BROCKEST, WINNIPEG

EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I went to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelt with EE.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

Thousands of Mothers

—KEEP THEIR CHILDREN HAPPY AND CLEAN BY USING BABY'S OWN SOAP. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER BECAUSE BABY'S OWN IS BEST FOR BABY—BEST FOR YOU.

Albert Soap, Ltd., Mfrs.
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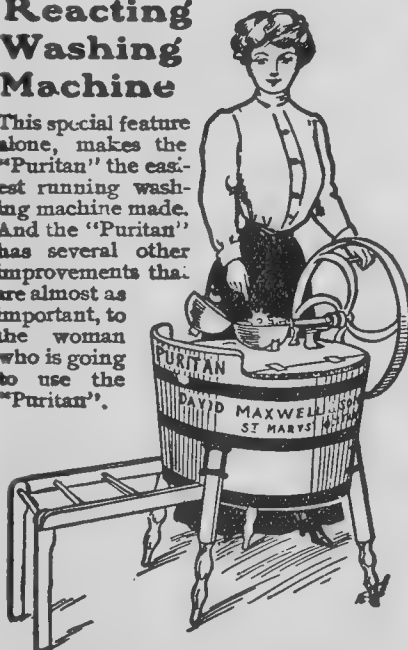
Improved Roller Gear

OF THE

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Reacting Washing Machine

This special feature alone, makes the "Puritan" the easiest running washing machine made. And the "Puritan" has several other improvements that are almost as important, to the woman who is going to use the "Puritan".



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DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

Something About Rugs—Continued

Wiltons, Axminsters and Smyrnas all have the pile cut, and although more beautiful on account of their soft, velvety finish than those mentioned above, are, as a rule, less durable, and much harder to keep clean. Both Wiltons and Axminsters come in a great variety of pattern and qualities, and both may be recommended for rooms that are not in constant use. Some of the Chenille Axminsters, which have been described as "the most luxurious of the domestic rugs," are very beautiful, but are, of course, rather high in price. The Smyrnas are double-faced, thick, and comparatively inexpensive. A good one is likely to be quite satisfactory, but a cheap one is sure to be but a delusion and a snare. Don't buy a Smyrna which costs less than \$30 for a 12x9 article. It will not pay.

Ingrains, if of good quality, are also satisfactory. They are woven flat, without a pile, as are also rag rugs. The latter, when prettily colored in soft shades of one tone, two tones, or plentifully mixed with white, are excellent for bedrooms, living-rooms, etc., and are, perhaps, the least expensive form of floor covering, provided the rags are prepared at home.

We have not touched upon Oriental rugs at all. The genuine Oriental article, hand-woven, vegetable-dyed, is, of course, especially if mellowed by time, very expensive. Indeed, examples are not rare in which single rugs of this kind have been sold for anywhere between \$1,000 and \$16,000. There are, however, many domestic rugs, such as Axminsters and "Smyrnas," in which the Oriental designs and colorings have been adopted, and which are very attractive. A Smyrna, one would think, should be Oriental, but this is not necessarily the case, the confusion arising from the fact that foreign names have been given to articles of domestic manufacture. Probably, indeed, not more than one Brussels carpet out of a

hundred that we see, ever saw Brussels, or more than one Axminster out of a hundred ever saw Axminster. However, that does not matter so long as the American article pleases by both coloring and durability.

To sum up:—with a limited purse and a desire for a durable rug, buy a body Brussels; otherwise consult merely your taste. But see to it that, in whatever you buy, the coloring is soft, even to fadiness in some kinds, soft greens, soft browns and tans, quiet rose, old blue, etc. As soon as you permit a conglomeration of crude, startling colors to rest on your floor, you have ruined the whole appearance of your room, have even proclaimed your own propensity for tawdriness and glare. You can't afford to do this any more than you can afford to wear paste diamonds, or brass rings on your fingers. Your reputation as a woman of taste will not stand it.

And when you have bought your rugs, always take good care of them. Don't sweep them against the pile, and don't throw them over the fence and pound them with a stick until you make the fur fly. Clean them so often that they will not need this vigorous treatment. Sweep them gently every other day, if necessary, and twice a week, after sweeping, strew them with damp sawdust, then brush it gently off. When necessary to beat them, simply place them on the lawn, wrong side up, beat them very gently by tapping, then shake and replace.

The principal objection made to rugs of the cheaper varieties, especially the smaller ones, is that they are too light, and will not lie flat on the floor; but this trouble may be easily obviated by putting on them a lining made a few inches shorter and narrower than the rugs themselves. Regular rug linings may now be bought in some places all ready for tacking. They are thick and soft, and will more than pay for themselves in the added durability which they give to the rugs.

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



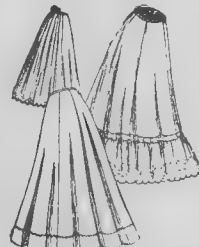
6096 Girl's Semi-Princess Dress, 6 to 12 years.



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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Gooseberry Fool.—A delicious gooseberry fool is made as follows:—Ingredients, 1 quart gooseberries, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 teacup of sugar, 4 eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls of castor sugar. Stew the berries in just enough water to cover them, and when soft and broken rub through a sieve. When still hot beat in the butter, sugar and beaten yolks of the eggs. Pile in a glass dish and heap upon the top a meringue of the whipped whites and castor sugar.

...

Oatmeal Frappe.—This is an excellent drink for children. Over two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal pour one quart of boiling water. Let stand for twenty minutes; when cool, strain and sweeten to taste. Crush half a pint of fresh strawberries, add juice of two lemons and a few slices of pineapple; pour all together, and with generous quantity of shaved ice shake in shaker until cold, but not ice-cold.

...

Rice Wafers.—Put two cupfuls of boiled rice through a colander; add one teaspoonful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and salt to season. Mix three beaten egg yolks with three-fourths of a pint of milk and stir into the rice mixture; then add one tablespoonful of melted butter and the whipped whites of the eggs. Bake in well-greased waffle irons and serve with syrup or strained honey.

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Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Port Elmsley, Ont., tells of her experience with

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G. W. DONALD, Manager

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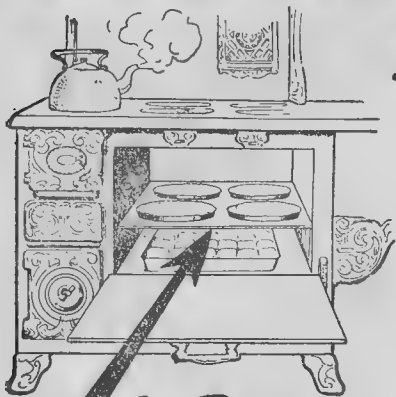
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BOB DEBUTANT

Of course, Bob knew that, as an abstract principle, it is wrong to fight. His mother had been endeavoring to impress that idea upon him, from the moment it was first decided that he should go to public school, till his books and his lunch box were packed, and he was on his way thither; and she had succeeded fairly well, for she had exacted a promise from him faithfully to avoid personal encounters as wholly sinful and unbecoming.

As a matter of fact, Bob knew only so much about fighting as he had learned through round-eyed, somewhat frightened observation of a very few entirely bloodless encounters among older boys, and, inasmuch as he had found himself consistently excluded from nearly all other more peaceful pursuits and interests of these older ones, it was not unnatural that he should feel merely a spectator's interest in their fistful battles also, and that he should look upon them as he would have looked upon any other natural phenomenon—with some excitement, perhaps, but with no personal concern.

Bob admired his mother. To him, she was the most beautiful and the most resourceful woman in the world. He had found her judgment upon many subjects so wise that he was quite prepared to believe her position in this matter (which did not appear to be vital) completely and unquestionably correct, and to promise accordingly.

But conditions which exist on the big, bare public-school playgrounds, away alike from parental restraint and parental protection, are quite different from those in the home dooryard, and the code which obtains in the ward-school world is not an open book to all mothers of chubby-fisted sons who are called upon to observe it. It seems difficult for mothers to comprehend that a normal boy's standing on the school-ground is, like that of a young cock in a barn-yard, simply a matter of mettle and muscle.

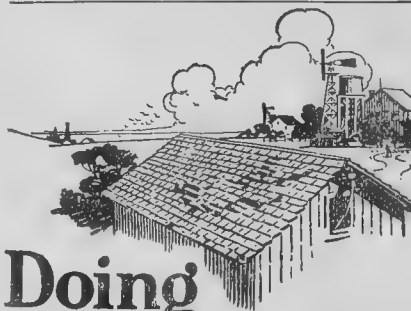
So it was as early as Bob's second day at school—on the first Papa Jack had gone with him—that a revelation came both to him and to his mother. To him it was a painful revelation, first because he had this new code to learn, and afterward because of his promise; and it was the latter thing that made the real difficulty. When you are a small boy you can easily adapt yourself and your habits of mind to new conditions and environment; but when you have some one else to think about, and when you are bound by a promise, that complicates matters.

Now, one "Curly" Davis—who was said to have been christened Charles, but whose astonishingly spiral locks surely constituted better authority for a name than any possible application of baptismal water—was, by right of reputed might, dictator of the Vine Street Primary. Curly was alleged to be of pugnacious disposition, and had not been bred to appreciation of the Golden Rule. He had the outward bearing of one who has reason for confidence in his personal prowess. He was popularly believed to have fought many fights and fierce, just when and where his admirers seemed not to consider important, and he had a reputation for ferocity rather disproportionate to his stature. He had a way of glaring at you, too, if you happened to be a new boy at school, which was sufficiently suggestive of a sanguinary temperament to overawe the average youngster and to render quite unnecessary any more active demonstration.

Like all despots who rule through fear, Curly had a following. It was made up of lesser lights of like tastes and ambitions, who toadied to and imitated the tyrant simply to avoid

A Presbyterian missionary in North China writes to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming: "I am very proud of my Gourlay piano. There are now five pianos in our mission, and the Gourlay is the favorite one." The long rainy seasons of that country can have little effect upon a Gourlay.

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the unpleasant necessities which the alternative involved. These followers, numbering some six or eight, through their unity of aim and Curly's leadership, had gained a certain ascendancy over the far greater, but unorganized, body of would-be independents who, chafe as they might under the yoke, dared not attempt to throw it off; and these loyal retainers were zealous in service of their lord's interests and pleasure.

On that beautiful fall morning when Bob first went alone to school, he had not been ten minutes on the playground, standing upon its outer edge, school-bag and lunch-box in hand, to gaze upon its novelties, before a satellite of Curly's, one Percy Emery espied him. Instantly it was as though Percy had discovered some new quarry, unearthed a fresh specimen of some genus, edible and choice.

"Hi, Curly," he yelled, with the eager loyalty of his kind, "come 'ere. 'Ere's a new one. Look at the school-bag to 'im."

Curly, who was at the moment engaged in the pleasing pastime of hectoring a scared little five-year-old who ought still to have been in the kindergarten, pricked up his ears at the cry and, like a hungry bird of prey leaving a mouse for a lamb, promptly swooped down upon the new game. His movement was the signal for the gathering of a crowd, and, before Bob was fairly aware that he was the object of attention, he had become the center of a curious group whose interest, if not wholly hostile, was in the main certainly not friendly. The dictator himself confronted him with unmistakably bellicose intentions.

"New shoes!" said Curly contemptuously, selecting the first obviously vulnerable point open to a shaft of insult. "New shoes! Spit on 'em!" He suited the action to the word, and immediately word and act alike were imitated by two or three of his more ardent admirers.

"Stop!" said Bob. He did not know what it meant. He backed away from his persecutors.

"Aw, stop, eh?" mocked Curly. "Who are you? What's yer name?"

"Bob McAllister."

"Bob! Bob-tail! Bob-cat!" chanted Curly, in gratuitous insult of which only bantam shamelessness is capable. "Stop, will I? Who'll make me? You? You want to fight?"

He danced about Bob's quiet little figure, snapping his fingers in the new boy's eyes. Then, suddenly, he swung his wiry body and swept a stinging blow in Bob's face.

A yell of delight from the despot's own drowned a weaker chorus of protest. Curly backed and squared, ready for some show of retaliation or resistance, a scornful little grin on his face.

"Come on, now. Fight! Stop me!" he cried.

But Bob did not move. Curly's blow had landed fair on the tender little red lip, and it had cut against the teeth behind; a tiny scarlet stream flowed down Bob's smooth little chin. In his eyes the dizziness of the first jar gradually gave way to slow amazement. Then the tears welled up, hot tears which overflowed the lids and ran scalding down the cheeks, but they did not conceal or quench a glitter which grew to a bright flame behind them.

Bob's school-bag and lunch-box dropped from his hands. The pudgy fists which had never before been clenched with belligerent purpose, but which were, nevertheless, a boy's fists, doubled themselves into hard little knots; but still he stood quiet.

So far as his whirling little mind could think, he thought thus; So this was fighting; this was what he had promised his mother not to do; what he had promised—had promised—promised. He was not so big, this boy who had struck him, not so big. Bob was not afraid. But that a promise is a thing to be kept inviolate he had learned, oh, years ago, from Papa Jack, along with all the other of-course-ities of life, like telling the truth, keeping your troubles to yourself, and not being a cry-baby or a tell tale. And a promise to mother—well, nothing could be more sacred. Yet here was a new condition which he had never met before, a new situation which suddenly made him see

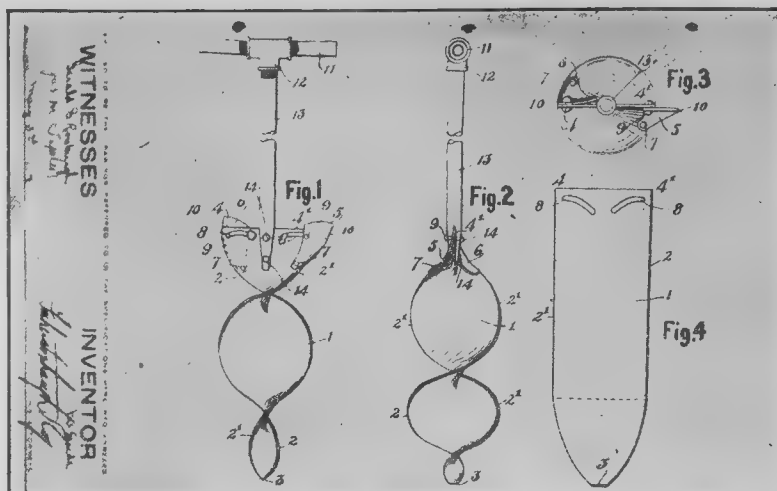
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FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

in an altogether different aspect a question supposedly settled—this question of to fight or not to fight. It made his sweeping promise to mother suddenly seem to have been very ill-advised indeed. He wondered if his mother could have known that he would meet this kind of thing at school. In that first instant after Curly's blow was struck, instinct told him that fists were made to be used, and reason added that self-defense is right; and now something else was stirring in his heart—something which might not, perhaps, be wholly unexpected, under such circumstances, to stir in the heart of a boy whose grandfather had carried a musket at Gettysburg and whose father had worn khaki at San Juan. He wondered if his mother could have known.

But Bob's fists only clinched; they did not strike. All the sturdy little muscles in his small body stiffened and he stood with head up and eyes blazing, but he did not strike. And then the school-bell suddenly began to ring, and the group about him broke away; and Curly Davis started off, shouting back something about fixing him after school, and—he was alone.

Bob stood still. He realized that the last bell for school had rung. He knew that he should have gone in with the others. That was what he had been sent to school for, certainly. But he stood still.

The tears had dried upon his face, and so had the thin little line of red on his chin. His lip was swelling, and felt as if a hazelnut or a big bean had been pushed up under it and were sticking to and stinging the skin. He stooped and picked up his school-bag and lunch-box, stood still again for a moment, and then walked away. He was not going to school, and, naturally, as there was nowhere else to go, he was going home.

But a great, heavy weight seemed to have settled down upon his breast and pressed in upon it, and it was hard to breathe. His thoughts were still confused, but he was wondering—wondering. Why was it? Why had they singled him out to attack him? Why had that boy with the curly hair struck him? Why had the others laughed? Didn't they like him? Didn't anyone like him? Why, what had he done? His heart swelled with sudden misery and wretchedness. Why was such an unkind thing permitted in the world? And then again returned that something which stirred inside him, something hot and hard, which made his cheeks and eyes burn and his fingers clench once more. And then again the question, "Could mother have known."

Mrs. McAllister saw him coming a block away, and she ran down to the gate to meet him as he trudged in. Bob looked up into his mother's face. The quick concern in her eyes, as she saw the battered little lip and the stained chin, came nearer to making him sob than Curly's blow had done; but, though the tears would well up and his throat felt very tight, he only swallowed, and carefully wet the puffed lip with his tongue.

"Why, Bobbie, Bobbie, what is the matter?" cried his mother, dropping down on her knees on the walk beside him. She just put her hands on his shoulders and turned his face towards her; and Bob looked straight into her troubled blue eyes, and suddenly began to feel better—began to feel, indeed, that he did not have to care so much, after all.

"Oh, Bobbie, have you been fighting?" Bob shook his head.

"How did you get your lip hurt so? Did you fall down?"

Again he shook his head. He didn't know just how to tell her. It wasn't fighting. At least, he didn't fight; it had been that other boy. But, somehow, he did not want to say that; he did not want to tell; he wanted something, but he did not know just what

(To be continued)

One reason for the exceptional popularity of the Gourlay piano among connoisseurs lies in the fact that the piano is made with one single aim—to make a piano producing the richest, sweetest, purest tone in the world, and capable of holding that tone permanently.

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YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY DEALING WITH OUR ADVERTISERS. TELL THEM WHERE YOU READ THE AD.

GOSSIP

BURN'S POEM TO THE POTATO.

The following is a poem by Robert Burns that has never, so far as we are aware, ever been published in any of the volumes of Burn's poems:

Guid e'en, my auld acquaintance cronie,
I'm glad to see thee bloom sae bonnie;
Of fruits and flowers there is nae monie
Can match wi' thee;
I question much if there be onie,
At least to me.

It's now twa months since ye've been
wi' us,
As soon's as ye come in and see us;
Ye'll banish poverty quite frae us
The time ye stay;
And troth I hope ye winna lea' us
Till Whitsunday.

I'll mak' my braw young bouncing
wencher
Place thee upon a bowl of trencher,
Wi' floods of milk as deep as Stinchar,
In case I had it;
I'll show thee fairly I'm nae fincher,
When once I said it.

Ye'r now the poor folks' bread and
scone,
And hungry meals ye gar stan' yon;
Frae me to him that fills the throne
O' happy Britain;
Baith young and auld man, wife, and
wean,
You haud them eating.

WHY CATTLE ARE LOCOED.

The Government Plant Bureau believes that it has solved the much-vexed problem of the "loco weed," which has been a cause of endless perplexity in parts of the West, where, especially in Colorado, the poisoning of horses, sheep and other stock by the "crazy plant" occasions enormous losses. In that State alone the loss amounted to \$117,300 in a twelvemonth, and \$200,000 was spent in two years to eradicate the obnoxious vegetable.

In various parts of the West quite a number of different plants are popularly known as loco weeds, but the term is applied most particularly to certain members of the pea family. When eaten by cattle or other stock these plants produce certain physiological effects which may be summed up under the head of extreme starvation, or what looks like it, and loss of reasoning power. The animals act as if crazy or idiotic, and sometimes are unable to stand up.

The familiar symptoms were reproduced in rabbits, experimentally, by dosing them with small quantities of an extract of loco weed. One rabbit, while under the influence, became exceedingly fierce. It attacked a cat, jumping on pussy's neck, and biting her, so that she fled screaming. The animals thus treated invariably died within a short time.

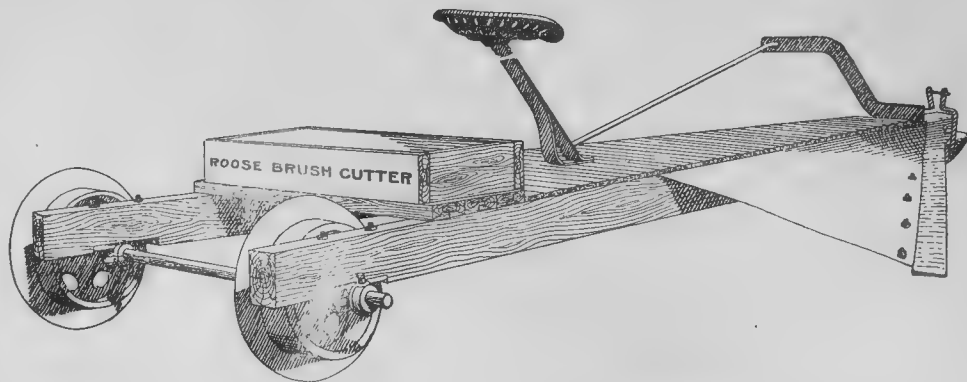
It was found, on analyzing the plants in question, that they contained considerable quantities of the metal barium—derived, of course, from the soil. Suspicion being entertained that this was the cause of the mischief, rabbits and other animals were dosed with salts of barium, with the result that the same symptoms were produced. This, indeed, appears to be the solution of the problem. In Colorado, at all events, the "crazy weeds" derive their poisonous properties from this metallic element.

In some localities loco weeds seem to be entirely harmless, owing, presumably, to the fact that the soil contains no barium. But, if barium happens to be present in the soil, they absorb it, and it poisons animals that eat such weeds. As yet the problem has not been worked out sufficiently to make it possible to offer a cure for the malady when an animal has been attacked by it, but now that the cause is known there is good reason for believing that some sort of remedy will be discovered.

The possession of a Gourlay piano is an indication of an educated musical appreciation. If you have a Gourlay in your home, your friends know you have the best.

ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

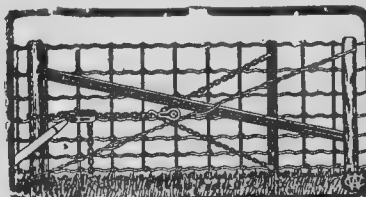
The greatest boon to the farmers of the West since the invention of the binder. Cuts from five to twenty-five acres of brush per day. Requires only three horses to cut the heaviest willow, and cuts close to the ground, leaving it so that a mower or plow can be used afterwards. Takes the place of forty men cutting by hand and does the work ten times better.



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Wa-Ko-ver is a color varnish and stain combined. Remarkable both for beauty and durability.

As its name implies it is a finish that withstands the constant walking over and pounding of feet without injury to its appearance. Indeed so remarkably tough is **Wa-Ko-ver** that if the floor is hit with a hammer the finish may dent in sympathy with the wood but is elastic enough to give without cracking.

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H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.

SHORTHORNS

I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta., I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

**STAR FARM SHORTHORNS**

This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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**Melrose Stock Farm****SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES**

We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

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Breeder of

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F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G. Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$10 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 4 to 5 mos., at \$10 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds to Sept. 15th, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Write for information. Also shorthorns.

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We advise prospective purchasers to buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price: save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that mean business. Write for particulars or send your orders to

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.**RED POLLED CATTLE**

We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.

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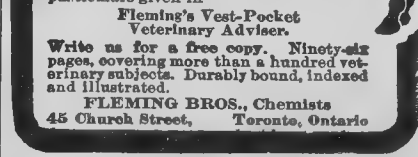
now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire Horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

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IMMIGRANTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Bulletin VI. of the Census and Statistics office contains some interesting information regarding the number of foreign born immigrants farming in the three prairie provinces, the country from which they came, the extent of their worldly possessions and so on. The only unfortunate thing about the bulletin is that it is about a year and a half out of date. The figures are carried down to the end of 1906, and now we are nearing the close of 1908.

There were living on farms in the three provinces 10,908 families in 1906 whose heads had emigrated from the British Islands and possessions in the fifteen years, 91 per cent. of whom were from England and Scotland. From Austria-Hungary there were 10,650 families, from France and Belgium 1,131, from Germany and Holland 1,986, from Scandinavia (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) 3,830, from Russia 5,018 and from the United States 16,344. The last named country represents a population on farms of 70,703, Austria-Hungary 52,639, the British Islands and possessions 31,755, Russia (including Finland) 24,594, Scandinavia 11,968, Germany and Holland, 7,734, and France and Belgium 4,487.

Immigrants from the United States lead in the farm statistics as well as in population, occupying 4,612,999 acres of land in 1906 with 964,438 acres in crops and

an average of 221 acres of land occupied, 48 acres in crops, four horses, 13 cattle and 2.78 swine.

In 1891 there were 29,917 farms in the Northwest provinces occupied by Canadian born and immigrants, with 1,421,212 acres in crops, being an average per farm of nearly 50 acres. The average of horses per farm or family in that year was five, of cattle 15 and of swine 2.36. In 1906 the number of farms, exclusive of those taken up by immigrants arrived in the fifteen years 1891-1906, was 72,074 with 6,099,718 acres in all field crops, being an average per farm of 85 acres in crops, and with averages of horses per farm or family of 6.75, of cattle 18 and of swine four. The averages for families arrived from the British Islands and the United States during the five years 1891-95 are generally higher than these, and for the second period of five years they present on the whole a very favorable comparison. For the third period they are of course lower.

It is obvious that many other interesting comparisons might be made from the statistics—for provinces, for countries of origin, for previous occupation, etc. But the important fact is established that immigrants of every class who have gone upon the land have prospered. The soil and climate of the provinces are known to be in a high degree suitable for the production of crops and live-stock; and we may now therefore confidently anticipate that



THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE HORSE TRADE

possessing 89,957 horses, 304,667 cattle and 60,210 swine. The British Islands and possessions are second with 2,607,779 acres of land and 553,339 acres in crops, 47,098 horses, 142,135 cattle and 25,481 swine. In farm land occupied, the immigrants from Austria-Hungary and Russia rank third and fourth. The immigrants on farms from all countries arrived in the fifteen years show totals for 1906 of 50,324 families, 205,774 persons, 194,311 horses, 649,804 cattle, 152,231 swine, 11,554,357 acres in farms and 2,307,979 acres in crops.

Of the total of 50,324 families, the heads of 33,720 were farmers before coming to Canada, 3,494 were mechanics, 2,148 were traders, 1,050 belonged to the professions, 2,316 were laborers and 7,596 were of various and not specified classes.

Without going into a detailed analysis of the agricultural statistics of those various classes, it may be said for those of the first class, who were employed as farmers in their homeland, that in 1906 they occupied 7,891,262 acres of land and had 1,501,215 acres in crops, and that their live-stock consisted of 125,666 horses, 435,409 cattle and 105,966 swine; while the remaining 16,604 families, whose heads became farmers only after arrival in Canada, occupied 3,787,095 acres of land in 1906 and had 806,764 acres in crops, with live-stock consisting of 68,645 horses, 214,395 cattle and 46,265 swine.

Compared by families or farms, those who were farmers in their homeland had in 1906 an average of 234 acres of land occupied, 45 acres in crops, 3.73 horses, 13 cattle and three swine; and those who became farmers after coming to Canada had in the same year

every succeeding census will show for the immigrant farmer as well as for the native born an increasing reward for his skill and labor in cultivating the land.

MAKING CEMENT FLOORS.

Too much care cannot be exercised in preparing the foundation for a concrete floor. This should always be well drained and firmed to a depth of from 6 to 8 inches below the concrete.

It pays to thoroughly tamp this foundation before putting on the mixture. If the soil contains a great deal of clay, it may be necessary to remove part of it, and to fill in with broken stone, gravel or cinders to within four or six inches of the proposed finished surface, depending on the thickness of the floor. Blind drains of coarse gravel or tile may be laid from the lowest points in the excavation to carry off any water that may accumulate beneath the structure.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion is to be recommended for the concrete base: 1 part cement, 2½ parts clean, sharp sand and 5 parts of loose gravel or broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a 1 to 1½ inch layer of a mixture of 1 part cement and 1½ to 2 parts of clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from 5 to 8 inches, depending upon the load it has to carry.

For engine foundations, floors or driveways over which heavy loads pass the following proportion is to be recommended: 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts broken stone or gravel.

For all large floors, it is advisable to

place the concrete in sections not to exceed six feet square. This may be done by placing a two-inch plank of a width equal to the desired thickness of the floor on edge as a box in which the concrete is tamped until water begins to show on top. Make several of these forms, holding the plank in place by means of stakes driven into the under surface. These stakes should be driven on the outside of the form so they may be easily removed after the concrete has set and the planks have been taken out. Fill alternate forms at first, tamping the concrete thoroughly, especially the edges. On the same day, as soon as the concrete has set, remove the crosswise plank and fill in the forms not filled at first. Mark the side plank to show exactly where the corners come.

The finishing coat should be spread on before the concrete has set. To make this of uniform thickness it is best to place either 1 or 1½ inch wood strips, as desired, on top of the concrete over which a straight edge may be run. Smooth with a trowel for a smooth surface, or with a wooden float for a rough surface. Groove exactly over the joints of the concrete so as to bevel the edges of the block.

Do not trowel the surface too much until it has begun to stiffen, as it tends to separate the cement from the sand and injures the wearing surface.

The floor should be constructed with slope enough to carry all liquids to certain points from which it may be drained.

Protect the new floor from the direct rays of the sun, currents of air and frost,

has fallen from 32 gallons per head to 27 gallons per head per annum; a decrease, allowing for the increase of population, of 220,000,000 gallons annually. The consumption of spirits shows an even more striking decrease. In 1900 the consumption was nearly two gallons per head annually, while now it is only 90 per cent. of one gallon. While the population in that period increased 4,000,000, the consumption of spirits fell 9,000,000 gallons. An illustration of the enormous capital invested in whiskey is seen in that the amount in bonded warehouses on which the duty had been paid up to March 31 was 156,785,201 gallons.

Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued)

I vowed that I would stand alone, and do the right thing, whether anybody knew it or not, or loved me or not; that I'd be a man to suit my own ideals on the subject, which are as high as yours, perhaps; though I haven't got far on the road yet, but, God knows, I've been trying--some."

Mary's voice was like the soft, clear tone of a flute; it seemed angelic, but heartless, to Rob.

"You think, if Bate could care really to win someone's respect, or--hear some very harsh words about himself--it might redeem him?"

"I don't know," said Rob drearily.

THE DUNN HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

Fourth year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block-making for a single building, or for a regular block-making business. A moderate priced machine; compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser, and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.

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SUFFOLK SHEEP

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RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale, bred from imported rams and ewes, Three championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

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Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains. Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

REGINA, SASK.

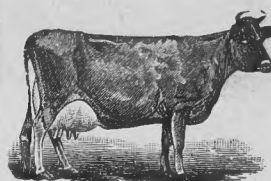


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Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

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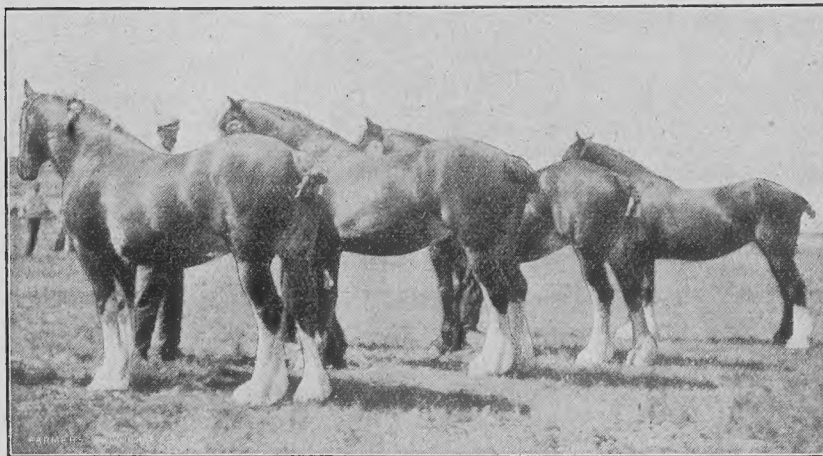
Rare Bargains in Fairview Shorthorns

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones. The females are of different ages.

All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

Fairview, C. N. R. Station Carberry P. O., and C. P. R. Station

JOHN G. BARRON



YELD MARES AT REGINA EXHIBITION, 1908

and keep constantly moistened for several days. Water is very important in the curing of concrete constructions and must be used liberally.

Use nothing but the best cement that can be obtained. The sand should be clean, sharp and not fine; it should be free from loam or clay, as these will tend to destroy the adhesive quality and retard the setting of the cement. Use clean, pure water for mixing. Mix thoroughly; tamp thoroughly; water thoroughly.

The drop should be six inches deep and eighteen inches wide. Do not make it smooth as there is too much danger of cows slipping.—Hoard's Dairyman.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

Recent statistics showed a noticeable increase in lunacy in Great Britain. Figures now published show a general increase in pauperism, which is nowhere more noticeable than in London, where, in the third week of August, there were no less than 119,066 persons, or about 25 per thousand, being supported on taxes. This increase has been steadily maintained since 1898, when the number was 99,071. The increase in lunacy and pauperism may well go hand in hand, but an inland revenue blue book just issued for the year ending March 31, gives some statistics, which, when taken in this connection, are strongly opposed to certain widely held theories. Together with the steady increase in lunacy and pauperism during the past decade there has been an equally steady decrease in consumption of intoxicants. The alcoholic liquor licenses issued to brewers have fallen by about 40 per cent. in the past ten years, while the consumption of beer in the same period

Then he lifted his head again. "I'll do all in mortal power to help you with your brother, Miss Stingaree."

"How would it be, generally speaking, in a case like that you have described to me," Mary's clear, flute-like, impersonal tone went on, "after hearing so unkind, thoughtless, and--exaggerated a criticism of himself; though entirely forgiving, perhaps, out of a great nature, a person would never care as before for one who had uttered such unfortunate words?"

"They were not unfortunate, after all, perhaps," exclaimed Rob generously, quite off his guard; "though they knocked a fellow down, when he got on his feet he had his jaws set for good, you know; he had his mind made up, and he wouldn't have stuck at going through hell itself to carry out his resolution. Don't you see?"

"Yes, I see," Mary smiled with composure, "but there could never be the same regard for her who had spoken them."

That honeyed, reed-like voice would have deceived a wiser head than Rob's that swam so high and airily, as light as a humming bird's in Mary's dear presence, and under the spell of her eyes, though he was sadly resolved that she was altogether heartless.

"Perhaps not in some instances," he replied, utterly tactless, supremely fatuous. "But for me, in less than a day, I only grew to--to love you more though it was hopeless, and more and more, God help me, every day of my life."

"So many days," sighed the sweet and heartless voice; "but I shall always

have to remember there was one day Rob, when you did not love me."

He thought she was going to laugh. He looked up curiously, and saw only a very grave and beautiful profile contemplating spaces and infinitudes that had no connection with his poor story.

"Well, I don't know," he murmured despairingly; "probably I did that day too, although I did not know it."

She did laugh, softly, but to his astonishment there were tears in the eyes that turned to meet his.

"Then, since you include that day too, and there is no omission, I think I have something to tell you, too, Rob." The bright wave of crimson that swept over her face changed to a divine pallor, as she made thus her great amends to him. "Though it is all hopeless, as you say, yet I should always want to remember that I told you this. If it is any comfort to you, to hear it from me, why, then, I want you to know, Rob, that you are more of a man in my eyes than any other I have ever met on earth; and that I love you, Robert lad, I love you with all my heart. Now, go. We must bear our lives, and God help us to bear them."

"Mary!—Mary!" gasped Rob, his beatific face confirming her recent statement that he could "see as far as heaven," "do you mean—that you care for me—as a man you could have married?"

"A man whom I did not consider worthy of that honor"—the flute-voice renewed its smooth and even music—"would not be the one I have just described to your humble sense as the strongest, noblest, and bravest that it has ever been my lot to meet. Now, mad though you are for flattery, Robert, I have said those words for the last time. We must meet the future bravely. In a sense, this must be our farewell: it is 'hail and farewell,' for us, Robert lad."

"No—never, never!" said Rob breathlessly, as though he actually plunged through the pearly gates of bliss; "there'll be a way! There must be a way! I'll make a way! I was not worthy—but I've won you! Say I've won you, since you care for me. Oh, God! I thought the way was hard, and all the time I was climbing up a hill that led to glory and the joy of life." He rose and strode once back and forth across the room, his hummingbird lightness of head carrying him altogether into the realms of bliss.

"I'll make a way, my beautiful, my dearest—"

"Virginia is stirring," said the flute-voice, low. "You are behaving insanely. She will come in here presently."

"She will only think you have refused me," bending the ecstasy of his smile on Mary. "I am going out to tell her. Come with me, or shall I think I am dreaming. Come with me, dearest. You owe me this much. Remember the unkind 'exaggerated' speech you made about me."

"I remember," said Mary sadly; "but we must remember other things as well. We are not free, neither you nor I."

"What binds you?" said Rob, in a flash, gritting his teeth in her very face like a lion about to start out on the devouring path. Mary smiled.

"Not a lover," she made haste to say, "but I shall not leave Bate; no one else would make a home for him, or have two days' patience with him. No one. Even if you were free," she reminded him, very gently, for his joy was sweet to her.

Rob's "intuitive" eyes, scorning all barriers, took infinite largess of the future. He shrugged his broad shoulders as though the world of sordid entanglement, privation, and doubt fell from them lightly.

"Besides," she said, "remember it was your faithfulness to what you believed to be your duty that won me to you, made me trust you. It would be a poor reward if your love for me made you give up the fight, Rob."

(To be continued).

A resident magistrate living near Johannesburg, South Africa, owns a Gourelay piano and is very proud of it. He writes: "The piano is in perfect order. It is standing our climate well, and in tone and mechanism leaves nothing to be desired."



Economical Feeding

Your problem, Mr. Farmer, is to convert each hundred cents' worth of your corn into a dollar's worth of pork, *plus a profit*. Turning corn into pork, the feeder becomes a manufacturer. His grain represents the raw material and his animals' appetites and digestion the machinery. Everything depends upon digestion. Increasing the stockman's profit by increasing digestion is known as "**The Dr. Hess Idea.**" His education as a doctor of both human and veterinary medicine has been employed, together with years of experimenting, to produce a preparation that he could guarantee to improve the appetite and increase digestion; besides relieving the minor stock ailments. In

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the best tonics known to science are employed to whet the appetite and increase the flow of digestive juices. It also contains iron, the greatest blood and tissue builder; nitrates are employed to help nature throw off poisonous waste material that becomes deposited under heavy feeding. Mild laxatives also regulate the bowels. These ingredients are recommended by every great medical writer, and Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) has found them to be just what the animal system requires. Remember that market stock are fed in absolute violation to nature's plan. Stock were not intended to be crowded and stuffed to the very limit of their digestive capacity. Apply this course of feeding to yourself and what would be the result?

This is what we can guarantee for Dr. Hess Stock Food: First—It pays for itself in increased growth. Second—It gives stock a smoother, healthier appearance, and they bring a better price. Third—You save money by keeping your animals free from disease. Fourth—Your stock like it, as it seasons and flavors their food and produces a relish that also aids digestion.

The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day. Sold on a Written Guarantee. 100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

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is "**The Dr. Hess Idea**" for poultry. It increases growth and egg production by increasing digestion. A little of it given every day in soft feed corrects any tendency there may be toward indigestion and consequent nonproduction. It has in it bitter tonics which act upon the digestion; iron for the blood; and nitrates to cleanse the system. It makes a full egg basket; causes a cockerel or old hen to fat rapidly; helps tide over the moulting season; and saves thousands of little chicks every year. It also cures gapes, roup, cholera, etc. Endorsed by leading poultry associations everywhere.

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A Man of Courage!



A Man Among Men!

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less than nature intended; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power. You need not suffer from this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

If you have confidence in electricity let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security and I will take your case, and you

PAY WHEN CURED

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of rheumatism, weak kidneys, weak stomach, lame back, nervousness, general debility and weakness in young and old, as well as dyspepsia, constipation, etc. How can you remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures.

Mr. W. Robinson, No. 443 Boyd Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says: "I feel quite a new man. My nervousness is completely gone. From the first night I wore your Belt I felt the change, for which I thank you. No more medicines for me; I have done with them. If I had known more about your Belt before, I would have been a happy man."

Dr. McLaughlin:—Dear Sir:—I have given your Belt a fair trial and I think it is a grand Belt for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from Rheumatism. It is worth its weight in gold. I beg to remain, W. D. HARRISON (Rancher) Moose Jaw, Sask.

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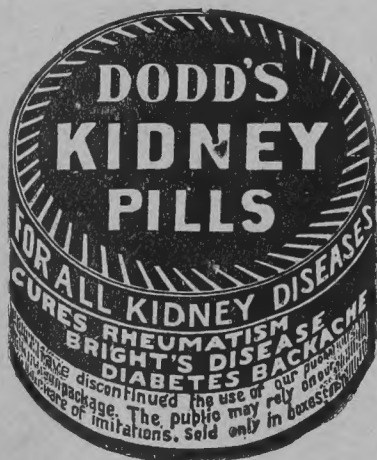
When answering ads. mention the Farmer's Advocate

In a Lighter Vein

"I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."
"Did you sketch the hired man in motion?"
"I did."
"Ah, Science kin do anything these days."

An Irishman out of work applied to the boss of a large repair shop in Detroit. When the Celt had started his sundry and divers qualifications for the job, the superintendent began quizzing him a bit. Starting quite at random, he asked:
"Do you know anything about carpentry?"
"Shure."
"Do you know how to make a Venetian blind?"
"Shure."
"How would you do it?"
"Shure, I'd poke me finger in his eye."

There are summer resorts, remote from any agricultural communities, where fresh farm products are even harder to obtain than in the city. It was at such a place that the new boarder, who had eaten four or five breakfasts there, began to wonder why the eggs were invariably fried.
"See here," he inquired one morning of the genial colored man who waited upon him, "why do you always fry eggs here? Don't you ever boil them?"
"Oh-oh, yes, sah," responded the waiter, pleasantly. "Of co'se yo' kin have 'em boiled if yo' wants 'em. But yo' know, sah, yo' takes de risk."



A TRAGEDY

This is the short, sweet, sorrowful tale
Of Jessica Jenkins Jones;
She planted a packet of seeds with pride
While her dog looked on with his head on the side
And thought, "She's burying bones."
When Jessica left, he dug like mad
In search of the luscious bones,
So Jessica's garden it doesn't grow,
And Jessica's dog is cross, and so
Is Jessica Jenkins Jones.

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

A new sensation.
A real pleasure.
The big black plug.

2270

Had Weak Back

Would Lie In Bed For Days And Was Scarcely Able to Turn

Liniments and Plasters Did No Good But DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Cured

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail, and have tried liniments and plasters but nothing seem to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure all kinds of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease, and the price is only 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Once upon a time an inspector was examining a very youthful class of Scotch boys, and among other subjects he requested the teacher to ask her pupils a few questions in Nature knowledge. Desiring her class to do her honor she decided upon the simple subject, "Chickens."
"Now, children," she said, "I want you to tell me something very wonderful about chickens."
"How they get out of their shells?" promptly responded one little fellow.

"Well," said the teacher, "that is, of course, wonderful; but I mean something more wonderful still."
There was a silence for a few seconds. Then up spoke little Johnny. "Please, ma'am, it's mair wonderful hoo they ever got intae their shells!"

Twenty-seven hundred Gourlay pianos are in use in Canada, United States, Great Britain, South Africa, China and Japan. The completely satisfactory way in which the pianos have stood the extreme climatic changes of each country has been the very best test of its durability and thorough workmanship.

HIS DECISION

"Now, Pat, would you sooner lose your money or your life?"
"Why, me loife, yer reverence; I want me money for me old age."

ROBBED OF HIS SLEEP

He was rather given to late hours, and his wife remonstrated with him, so he promised her faithfully that he would reform. It would have been all right if his friends had not heard of it.

"So John H. has reformed, has he? Humph, we'll see." They "saw" him in procession. First he met one old chum, then another, and it never dawned upon him that it was a conspiracy.

The first night that John H. reached home after he had made that promise to his wife, it was very late, or rather it was very early. In fact, it was early morning. He took off his boots, managed to hang up his hat, and walked softly into the room where his wife slumbered. So far all was good. He divested himself of his coat, and just as he was hanging it on the gas-bracket his wife woke up.

"Why, John!" she exclaimed; "what on earth are you getting up so early for?"

This was a poser, but John was equal to the occasion.

"That's all right," he said; "you know I've reformed, Mary, an' there's lots of people I've got to see early in the mornin'."

And he deliberately put on his coat and boots, found his hat, and went out again, while Mrs. H. turned over with a fiendish chuckle and went to sleep.

THE LADY IN THE MOON

When, at night, in by-paths lonely,
Lovers wander forth to "spoon,"
They believe they're noticed only
By the old Man in the Moon.

He, of course, will "keep it shady"—
He has troubles of his own.
But within the moon's a lady,
And her temper isn't known.

Do not think I'm talking vainly,
Take a look, before you laugh.
You can see her figure plainly
In the great disc's eastern half.

Though with secrets he is laden.
Never does the Moon—Man
"peach"—
What man would? But here's a maiden!
True, she seems bereft of speech.

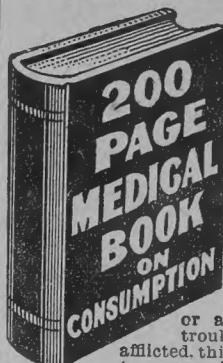
Yet in these weird days of science
They will be inventing, soon,
Some new telephone-appliance
To connect us with the moon.

Soon that lady will be getting
Well acquainted at this end,
And it's more than even betting
That she'll have her "dearest friend."

All these ages she's been throttling
Gossip that would make things hum;
There will be a grand unbotting
When the world's no longer
"Mum!"

They may take her deposition
For a case or two in court;
She may edit an edition
Of some "yellow," just for sport.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1222 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Boys, how hot for you she'll make it!

Girls, she'll have it in for you!
And the worst of all, I take it,
Is that what she'll tell is true.

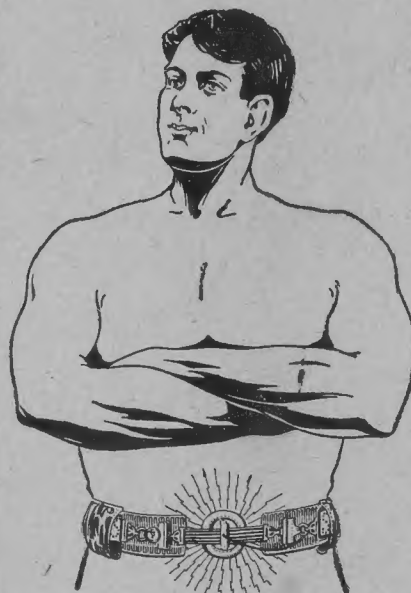
So, I beg you, use discretion—
Choose the darkest nights to "spoon."

Lest you give a wrong impression
To the Lady in the Moon.

—FRANK ROE BATCHELDER.

STRENGTH FREE TO MEN

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Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of youth.

For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further, I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

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OSHAWA Galvanized Steel Shingles make a roof that is cheap enough in price to suit 'most anybody. And that roof will stay on the building it's put on for fully a century without needing repairs.

"OSHAWA"

Although an Oshawa-shingled roof costs just about the same as a roof of poor grade wood shingles, it is GUARANTEED to be a perfect roof for twenty-five years. Did you ever hear of another kind of roof that was guaranteed for ANY period of time? And this guarantee means that Oshawa-shingled roofs will keep out rain, snow and wind for a quarter of a century—without ever needing repairs in all that time; without needing paint even. The heavy galvanizing on these Oshawa Steel Shingles does away entirely with the need of paint it would be simply a waste of money to paint an Oshawa-shingled roof, because it cannot be improved by paint. It is just a perfect roofing as it comes to you.

These Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles do not require a skilled mechanic, at high wages, to put them on right, as some roofing materials do. Anybody who can wield an ordinary hammer can put on an Oshawa-shingled roof, and get it absolutely right. The difficulty would be to get it on wrong.

"OSHAWA"

And yet, these Oshawa Steel Shingles lock underneath, on all four sides, so that the whole roof is practically a seamless sheet of steel, with every nail-head covered from the weather and with perfect rain-shedding assured. Because the lock is four-sided, the Oshawa-shingled roof is

cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and weather-proof at all seasons, since neither wind nor wet can find the least crevice to creep through, and the sun's rays are kept outside, along with the wind and wet.

"OSHAWA"

I don't need to tell you, of course, that an Oshawa-shingled roof is a fireproof roof. You know that a building roofed with solid steel can't possibly catch fire because of sparks from passing locomotives, or from the threshing engine, or from other buildings burning. That one fact alone ought to get you to roof right. Besides, you would save the roof's cost in a few years through reduced insurance rates. Every company makes a specially low rate on buildings roofed the Oshawa way. And now here is the biggest fact of the lot about an Oshawa-shingled roof, for farm buildings or for any building. Roof a building with Oshawa Steel Shingles, and that building is proof against lightning! It is insulated—the bolt may strike it, but the electric blast can do no harm. Last year lightning cost Canadian farmers

something like two million dollars in lightning-burnt barns, houses, etc. Your turn may come this year—but not if you roof right.

Suppose you send for my free book ("Roofing Right") at once—now, while it's in your mind.

"OSHAWA"

Just drop a post-card to that warehouse of mine which is nearest you. I think you'll be surprised at the facts it tells; and more surprised at the remarkably little cost of my shingles. Even though you don't think you'll do any roofing this year, send for the book anyway.

We will send, postpaid and free, Catalogue showing some of our 2000 designs of Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-walls.

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